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1 August 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2274

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FRG COOPERATION IN RADIO INFORMATION SEMINAR

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The official opening ceremony of the training seminar for regional and local correspondents, organized by Radio-Mali and Deutsche Welle, took place Monday 9 June at the Grand Hotel.

Present were Col Youssouf Traore, secretary of information and culture at the Central Executive Bureau, officials of the diplomatic corps, cabinet members of the Ministry for Information and Telecommunications, numerous guests and about 40 students.

The second speaker, Mr Winfried Graff, seminar president, also emphasized one of the many objectives of the seminar which is to train correspondents in charge of broadcasts covering rural regions and to qualify them to treat important events in the form of regional interviews and reports for radio purposes.

He then talked of the knowledge the correspondents must acquire since they must assume an extraordinary role of interpreter, of communicator and propagator. In conclusion Mr Graff expressed the double goal of this seminar: the objective of increasing by means of radio communication the social, economic and cultural mobility of the population and the work in common.

The seminar which is to last 21 days regroups 30 regional and local Mali correspondents and 10 correspondents from adjoining countries: Niger, Guinea (Conakry), Senegal, Mauritania and Upper Volta. The seminar includes workshops: interviews and reportings, use of apparatus, etc.

8696
CSO: 4400

INDIAN OCEAN PEACE SOUGHT

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Unsigned editorial: "Peace Without Quotation Marks"]

[Text] In the course of the ceremonies celebrating the anniversary of the Malagasy socialist revolution, President Didier Ratsiraka sent off an invitation to the USSR, China, Japan, the United States, the EEC, member countries of the nonaligned movement's bureau and Indian Ocean littoral states, with the idea of holding an international conference at the end of 1981 or in 1982 at the latest to be devoted to the "Indian Ocean zone of peace."

The Malagasy president indicated what tasks the conference ought to devote itself to: a general convention, to be made compulsory for everyone, aimed particularly at protecting oil tankers moving through the Indian Ocean, a reduction in naval forces stationed in the region, dismantling military bases, and achieving a zone of peace in this region of the world.

These proposals correspond to the positions supported by our party and agree with the initiatives of the "UN Ad-Hoc Committee in the Indian Ocean" in preparation for the Colombo conference in Sri Lanka set for 1981. They are evidence of the importance and urgency of action at the international level to guarantee peace in our region.

This action is all the more necessary since dangers are becoming more specific and those who uphold the imperialist order are not remaining inactive.

This is what is apparently not understood by yesteday's LE QUOTIDIEN, which, in its article "Big Movements for ... 'Peace' in the Indian Ocean" and signed by Eric Albert, feels the need to put quotation marks around the word 'peace' and mounts a campaign against the decision of the UN Ad-Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to include within its body of members, aside from five littoral countries, six "maritime nations who are active in this region of the world."

He writes: "that Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia and Panama, being considered maritime nations active in the Indian Ocean, should have their say in 1981 by being able to sign off on an equal footing with the real Indian Ocean countries on a declaration theoretically meant to proclaim peace in a region in which none of their nationals live, this is beyond all understanding."

What is beyond all understanding is, first of all, the unbelievable ignorance expressed in the QUOTIDIAN journalist's remarks.

He seems to forget that the Indian Ocean is criss-crossed by ships from all over the world and that guaranteeing free passage for all ships is already one of the requirements for peace in our ocean. Therefore, it is not only natural but also essential that maritime countries active in the area take part along with the littoral countries in specifying rules to be observed in the Indian Ocean.

He seems to forget that peace in our ocean is threatened by outside intervention from U.S. imperialism, which is opening up bases at Diego Garcia, Berbera, Mombasa, Oman and is concentrating sizeable naval forces there, which leads to reinforcement of the Soviet naval presence.

Therefore, it is not only natural but also essential for all interested parties, and particularly for the powers whose involvement in conflict in our region would put it to fire and the sword, to take part in a conference on Indian Ocean peace!

Peace in the Indian Ocean depends on the struggle for peace of the littoral countries and, specifically, enabling it to be preserved and guaranteed by an international treaty is the number one objective of this struggle. Eric Albert does not seem to understand that!

For those who want the "real" Indian Ocean countries (as he says), this means a peace guaranteed by the international community. What guarantees would those countries have if powers outside the Indian Ocean did not promise in the presence of the Indian Ocean peoples to make it a zone of peace?

But the reason for the QUOTIDIEN's anger is unveiled by Eric Albert at the end of his article ("in cauda venenum"--poison at the tail end). "First, it is a question of diplomatic escalation by the socialist countries; then, these socialist countries find that in the case in point the real Indian Ocean countries are not adult enough to discuss on their own these problems which concern them."

Let us pass over Eric Albert's failure once more to understand that in order to discuss and establish an agreement it is necessary to meet together and let us pass over the fact that if socialist countries and littoral countries are talking about peace it is because others are threatening it!

But this "first of all, it is a question of escalation ... by the socialist countries," how revealing this is! Eric Albert shows that he has not understood much about the changes which have taken place since the end of World War II. With the strengthening of the socialist camp, and then the attainment of independence by countries, the development of trade between them has become an urgent necessity. Now, imperialism considers whole sections of the world in the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, the Caribbean, etc., as its private hunting ground. It is not an accident that in our area the entire American deployment is aimed at blocking off the straits of Hormuz in order to put pressure on littoral and socialist countries at the same time.

The struggle to insure free passage in the Indian Ocean cannot be separated from the struggle to make it weapons-free. Other than by using curses and tired slogans, "it is well past the time for" us to react; the Eric Alberts understand this much. That is what the conditions are of genuine peace in our region, a peace without quotation marks!

9631
CSO: 4400

FRG OFFICIAL ADVOCATES INCREASED, IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH AFRICA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Text]

RELATIONS between the Federal Republic of Germany and African nations have grown increasingly stronger in recent years as a result of mutual awareness of growing interdependence and mutual interest, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has said in Bonn.

Addressing the West German Parliament on the Federal Republic's African policy, the Foreign Minister said in defining Bonn's policy towards Africa, "we must know that here, as everywhere in the field of politics, credibility is the decisive criterion."

He said that only credible policy would enable the Federal Republic to help remove tensions in Africa which is an important part of the Third World.

Mr Genscher stated that developments in Africa have a more immediate impact on the situation in Europe than developments in other parts of the world.

"Southern Africa, the Horn of Africa are regions where political developments can easily assume global dimensions," he said.

Mr Genscher said Bonn should not forget that Africa provides one-third of the members of the U.N. The Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement are about 50 per cent African.

"That continent," he added, "therefore plays an increasingly important role in the formation of world opinion and in decisions that affect the world as a whole."

Mr Genscher stressed that Bonn should ensure with its policy that things are not made more difficult for African States advocating co-operation with Western democracies in particular, because there are racial problems in southern Africa that are still unresolved.

In order to achieve the objective of peaceful change in southern Africa, he said, the Federal Republic together with its partners in the European Community and in North America uses its political, economic and cultural ties with South Africa, he said.

CSO: 4420

POLISARIO OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT

Cotonou EHUZU in French 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by A. Akuete: "End of POLISARIO Front Secretary General's Visit to Benin"]

[Text] Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, having arrived last Saturday at the head of a sizeable delegation, left Cotonou yesterday morning.

In his meeting with the press shortly before his departure, Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz emphasized the excellent state of relations between the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and our country, the People's Republic of Benin.

"In the course of our visit and after the discussions we had with the political leadership led by our comrade and fellow President Mathieu Kerekou, we are very aware of this country's firm and courageous stand in favor of the just struggle of the Saharan people."

Expressing his gratitude to the governmental authorities of our country, Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz said how delighted he was by the warm reception and the generosity shown to the whole delegation during its entire stay in Cotonou.

Disclosing the subject of the talks held by the two delegations, Brother Abdelaziz stated that the discussions dealt with the problems of the moment and essentially with the problems affecting our African continent "because we are at the eve of the summit of OAU chiefs of state, a summit which is to make some important decisions on behalf of the continent's liberation and therefore on behalf of the peoples struggling to be liberated."

"Our discussions," he went on, "have also dealt with bilateral relations. We have an identical point of view, and complete understanding exists between our two countries and our two peoples."

Speaking about the criminal stubbornness of the monarch of Rabat and of the expansionist policy of the Sherifian kingdom, Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz reaffirmed that the Western Sahara has always been independent of Morocco, in its institutions, and in its governing authorities who were basically under Spanish domination, the Council of 40.

Referring then to the expansionist aims of Morocco vis-a-vis Mauritania, a part of Algeria, and the north of Niger and Mali, the secretary general of the POLISARIO Front declared that the stubbornness of the Sherifian monarch in fact is only aimed at distracting public opinion from the misery the Moroccan people are victims of.

"In any case, the Saharan people will wage war to the last to preserve their identity and independence. After having broken, by their struggle, the alinement that linked Morocco with Mauritania, which latter has just recognized the right of the Saharans to self-determination, our fighters will one day compel the Moroccan people to admit the existence of the SADR," President Mohamed Abdelaziz concluded.

9631
CSO: 4400

ETHIOPIA-KENYA AGRICULTURAL PILOT PROJECT AGREEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (EH) — In accordance with the decree of the Lome I Convention that neighbouring countries should undertake mutual regional developments, a pilot project agreement was signed between the Valleys Agricultural Development Authority representing Kenya and Ethiopia, and the Associated Development Consultants of the European Economic Commission, here last Saturday at the conference hall of the Development Projects Study Agency.

The agreement for the pilot project study, which covers an area of 160,000 square kms and would be completed in 6 months' time, was signed by representatives of the Ministry of Finance of Socialist Ethiopia on behalf of Kenya and Ethiopia, it was disclosed. During the signing of the agreement, it was noted that the project which is estimated to cost 900,000 Birr has the objectives of mutual development of agriculture, land use, fishery, wild-life and forestry as well as the advancement of tourism between the two countries.

Ways that advance the development and broader utilisation of the Ethiopia-Kenya road would be sought and studied, it was pointed out in the agreement.

Representatives of the Ministry of Finance who signed the agreement stressed that such a mutual agreement would tremendously improve the living conditions of the broad masses of the two countries, and particularly enhance the success of the current Economic Construction and Cultural Development Campaign in the Sidamo and Gamo Gofa regions.

The representative of the Associated Development Consultants, on his part, expressed gratitude to Kenya and Ethiopia for gathering the necessary data and preparing the essential documents that served as the basis for the agreement. He believed that this venture is a good beginning for future co-operations of the same nature to flourish.

Present on the occasion of the signing of the agreement were representatives of Kenya.

CSO: 4420

KENYAN SOLDIER ADMITS TO SPYING FOR TANZANIA

First Spy Case

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

A KENYA Army private yesterday admitted spying for Tanzania.

Peter Msabi Kihingu, attached to Lanet Battalion, admitted the charge before chief magistrate Fidahussein Abdullah.

He was charged with acting in a prejudicial manner to the safety of Kenya.

Prosecuting, Attorney General James Karugu said: "This is the first case of espionage we have heard of in this country."

He said Kihingu was lucky not to be charged with treason or court martialled.

The first count said between September 2, 1976 and July 1, 1980, at Lanet in Nakuru District, Kihingu gave military information to Sgt. Mwita Marwa of Tanzanian Intelligence.

The second charge was of giving false information to a person employed in the Public Service.

It said on September 2, 1976, at Migwa in South Nyanza District, he told Major Muhindi that he had never served in any other country's armed forces, leading to Major Muhindi recruiting him into the Kenya Army.

When the two charges were read to him, Kihingu replied: "It is correct. I plead guilty to the charge."

The chief magistrate then said: "On your own plea, I find you guilty and I convict you."

The Attorney General told the court he proposed later to make an application under Section 12 of the Official Secrets Act for part of the proceeding to be heard in camera.

"It might be the first time to have the procedure. It is not normal to exclude members of the public at trials. But, on the other hand, this is the first case of espionage we have had in this country."

Mr. Karugu said Kihingu was a Senior Private attached to the 78th Tank Battalion of the Kenya Army.

He comes from Kihancha, South Nyanza District, close to the Tanzania border.

On February 14, 1974, Kihingu was recruited into the Tanzanian Defence Forces and given Forces No. 74828.

He did his basic training in a place known as Mtwara, Tanzania, for four months after which he was posted to the Artillery Battalion in Mtwara.

"The accused was promoted to the rank of corporal and then to that of sergeant, and was subsequently posted to a tank battalion at Dodoma in Tanzania," Mr. Karugu said.

"While he continued working and training in the tank battalion, the Tanzanian authorities came to know that the accused was a Kenyan. For that reason, the Tanzanian authorities developed rather special interest in this man," the court heard.

The Attorney-General then applied for an adjournment until Monday when he will continue giving the facts of the case.

Mr. Abdullah remanded Kihingu in custody until Monday morning when his case will be mentioned.

Soldier Sentenced

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jul 80 pp 1, 24

[Text]

THE Kenya Army private who admitted spying for Tanzania was yesterday jailed for 14 years.

Peter Msabi Kihingu, attached to 78th Tank Battalion at Lanet, was sentenced to 14 years for spying and three years for giving false information to a recruiting officer. Both sentences are to run concurrently.

Last week, he had admitted, before chief magistrate Fidahussein Abdulloh, acting in a manner prejudicial to the safety of Kenya and to giving false information to a person employed in the public service.

Sentencing Kihingu, the chief magistrate said although the accused had pleaded "Guilty" and was a first offender, "there is nothing redeeming about his role as a traitor to his own country. He must suffer the maximum punishment."

He warned: "Let no man or country think they or he can subvert the political system of this country. In echoing these ringing words, all I may say is that any person who attempts to do so must be dealt with with such a will and determination by the court of Kenya, which is an integral and vital part of this nation, that others will think twice before they embark on such a dangerous enterprise."

Attorney-General James Karugu, prosecuting, assisted by Senior State Counsel William Mbaya, continued to give the facts of the case.

He recalled he had indicated he would give some of the facts in camera, but decided against it. He said it was sufficient, since the accused had pleaded "Guilty", to say he passed on certain military intelligence information to a foreign military intelligence network.

The information was intended to be directly useful to the Tanzanian Government and was prejudicial to the safety and interest of our nation, said the Attorney-General.

Before the accused was sentenced, the chief magistrate asked him who else he wished to say anything in mitigation.

Kihingu said: "It might be a shock to everybody in this court to learn that I did not plead 'Guilty' to my own accord, but because of persuasion."

Mr. Karugu objected to this and pointed out that these were not mitigating factors.

Continuing with the facts, Mr. Karugu said the Tanzanian authorities developed special interest in Kihingu when they realised he was a Kenyan.

In due course, the court heard a Tanzanian army officer, Lt-Col. Marwa — now Major-General — instructed the accused to join the Kenya Army with a view to passing military intelligence to the Intelligence Branch of the Tanzania Defence Forces.

Mr. Karugu said the accused was promised a rise in salary, instead of receiving 1,000/- per month, he would receive 2,500/- per month from the Tanzania army plus an additional 1,000/- per month.

"It was not much money. Maybe Tanzania could not afford to pay him more than that, perhaps the quantity of money is not what is important. After all, the money which Judas received was not much, but at that time there was no inflation," said Mr Karugu.

Kihingu had admitted that between September 2, 1978 and July 1, 1980, at Lanet, Nakuru District, he gave military information to Sgt. Mwita Marwa of Tanzanian Intelligence.

The second count stated that on September 2, 1978, at Migori, South Nyanza District, he told Maj. Muhindi that he had never served in any other country's armed forces, leading Maj. Muhindi to recruit him into the Kenya Army.

The Attorney-General told the court that arrangements were made for the accused's money to be paid through a bank account in Tarime, Tanzania.

"After the accused completed the assignment, he left Tanzania for Kenya in July 1978," said Mr Karugu.

The court heard that on arriving in Kenya, he took an identity card and was recruited in the Kenya Army on September 2, 1978.

The court heard that on the date of recruitment, the accused filled in a Kenya Armed Forces

attestation paper which required him to state whether or not he had served in any armed forces or any police force outside Kenya.

"The answer to that was in the negative and the form is subject matter of his amended count in these proceedings," said Mr. Karugu.

The court heard that after passing the Kenya Army, he did his basic training and was then posted to the 7th Kenya Rifles battalion at Langata.

"He was sufficiently intelligent to completely disguise any known knowledge or experience in the army," said Mr. Karugu.

While the accused was at the Kenya Rifles, he started correspondence with Sgt. Mwita Marwa who was a go between for the accused and Lt. Col. Marwa who was then in the Tanzanian Peoples Defence Forces.

During the course of their correspondence, arrangements were made as to how military intelligence would be passed between the accused and Lt. Col. Marwa through an intermediary.

In 1978, the accused was sent to India by the Kenya Government to train in tank maintenance. He returned to Kenya and continued serving in the army until 1979 when he took his annual leave and went to his home in South Nyanza.

During his leave, Kihungu was informed that he was required to join the Tanzania Defence Forces on June 18, 1980, as a senior instructor which was a promotion in tank maintenance.

Mr. Karugu told the court: "You can see the situation of this Kenyan now prepared to go back to Tanzania and join their forces.

"You can imagine, if there were a conflict between Kenya and Tanzania, and I hope it will never happen, the accused manning the 'Nzalo organ' to fight his brothers and sisters."

He said the accused was promoted a direct commission and the rank of lieutenant in the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces.

Kihungu tendered his resignation from the Kenya Army but before his resignation went through, he was apprehended.

The Attorney-General told the court that it was not pointless that the accused was apprehended before his resignation. "That is a credit to our intelligence in this country who knew all along about his activities," he said.

Mr. Karugu said although this was not intended to be a mitigation in favour of the accused, Tanzania would be disappointed to learn that a good part of the intelligence information they received was false.

The Attorney-General said the accused was required to pass information on the deployment of army personnel, night duty guards and strength, perimiter fence security, weapons used by the armed forces, training and firing power.

"Briefly, these are the facts and it is extremely unfortunate that the activities of the accused were perpetuated with the support of a friendly neighbouring country like Tanzania," he said.

Mr. Karugu added: "The will and determination of Kenyans as a people has passed the test of time. Therefore, any country or person who thinks they can subvert our political system by use of the little money the accused was getting only displays a very high degree of naivety."

He said he thought very carefully what he could say in favour of the accused. "I stand here with a blank mind as to what I can say in favour of a person who is so debased that his mind is bent on destroying his own country."

CSO: 4420

KENYANS DENIED PERMITS TO LEAVE ZANZIBAR FOLLOWING UNREST

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jul 80 p 5

[Excerpt]

KENYANS are reported stranded on Zanzibar following the recent political unrest there.

According to travellers arriving in Mombasa, all outlets from the island have been closed.

"The situation is becoming increasingly unbearable. Everybody else, save Kenyans and Zanzibaris, is allowed to leave or enter the country at will," said one traveller.

Kenyans, who must obtain permits to get out of Zanzibar, have been denied the facilities to do so.

Small chartered aircraft, which used to come to Mombasa weekly, have not done so since the unrest began two weeks ago.

Four brothers of Arabungin are understood to have been arrested and detained at Kilimani Prison on the island on allegations of an abortive coup.

One of them, Mr Saidi Batwaash, is a prominent businessman.

It is understood the brothers had applied for permits to come to Kenya and that the Zanzibari immigration department refused them.

"They were all picked up by police the same night and taken to Kilimani for God knows what," said well informed sources.

These sources added that, though Saidi Batwaash did not take an interest in politics, he fell out of favour with Zanzibar's President Aboud Jumbe some time ago when anti-Jumbe writings started appearing on walls.

The most significant of the writings, in red, according to the sources, were ones at Mkunazini Market which read: "Jumbe, leave the Government to Batwaash if you are unable to run it."

"The most interesting aspect is that Batwaash had been allowed to construct a two-storey residence but was recently stopped when it was nearly complete — on the flimsy ground that it was within the precincts of a mosque," the sources said.

Observers say the current unrest could also be attributed to the Zanzibar leader's losing grip on the island.

Jumbe has become increasingly unpopular ever since the merger of the Afro-Shirazi and Tanu parties.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BORLACE 'THREAT'--The Home Affairs Minister, Mr W. Phiri, said yesterday that British national Mr Michael Borlace was being detained in Lusaka because he "is considered a threat to our security." Mr Borlace (32) was released from prosecution on five counts of espionage by the Zambian High Court on Friday. But he was immediately taken to Police Headquarters and served with a 28-day police detention order, his lawyers said, reports Iana-AP. "The police are investigation to find other evidence that can be used in connection with the espionage charges, Mr Phiri said. "He is considered a threat to our security and that is why he is being held in terms of the Preservation of Public Security Act." Mr Justice Ernest Sakala released Mr Borlace from prosecution after ruling that the State's main evidence against him and his alleged confession were inadmissiable as evidence. Mr Borlace, a former pilot from Cornwall, England, has been in Zambian custody for 16 months. He was arrested in April 1979 and subsequently charted with spying on behalf of the Rhodesian Government. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 80 p 1]

TRANSPORTATION TALKS SCHEDULED--Transport officials of five countries would meet in Bulawayo on August 19 in the first of a series of talks to develop transport and communications between the states to reduce their dependence on South Africa, the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure, said in a statement yesterday. The Bulawayo meeting would be attended by railways and ports administration officials from Malawi, Zaire, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, according to a programme of action signed in Maputo last week by Mr Kadungure and his counterparts from the other four nations. This will be followed within three months by road construction and road traffic talks in Zambia; telecommunications discussions in Malawi; and a meeting of officials responsible for electric power in Zaire. The series of talks follow the Heads of State meeting in Lubumbashi, Zaire, on June 20 at which agreement was reached on improving transport and communications links among the central and southern African states. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 80 p 1]

ZIMBABWEAN-MOZAMBICAN PROJECT--Zimbabwe and Mozambique are to establish joint projects in tsetse fly control and wildlife preservation. A spokesman for the nine-man Mozambican delegation which has been in Zimbabwe since Sunday, Mr Heirasmo Muhate, said yesterday the exercise would start as soon as details had been worked out. "It will be easy to combat the tsetse fly and preserve our wildlife if we pool our resources as brothers and sisters," he said. Mr Muhate said his country had a tsetse fly problem, particularly in the north and central areas. "It is only the south which is free." The delegation, which has been studying agricultural and forestry projects, is led by the National Director of Agriculrure, Mr Daniel de Sousa. Since their arrival, they have been looking at agricultural projects, livestock, beef and milk production, beekeeping, forestry and wildlife. They have held discussions with Government officials, commercial firms and peasant farmers. Mozambique would like to buy machinery from Zimbabwe and in turn export tropical wood. This was done before the war, Mr Muhate said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Jul 80 p 11]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SAVIMBI BOOED IN BRITAIN--Demonstrators staged a protest against Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA, who was in London last week to address a private meeting of the International Institute of Strategic Studies. Placards saying "Savimbi, Botha's puppet" and "Go Home, Traitor" were carried by about 50 members of Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement, the African National Congress, the Namibia Support Committee and Angolans living in London. A statement by the Anti-Apartheid Movement said that Savimbi was visiting Britain at the invitation of former Labour government minister, Lord Chalfont "in a clear bid to win support from the enemies of African freedom in Britain." Savimbi had earlier told British newsmen that it was in western interests to support his struggle which he compared with that in Afghanistan. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Jul 80 p 1372]

BENGUELA RR REPORTEDLY REOPENED--The Benguela Railway has reopened and resumed transport of Zaire's exports to the port of Lobito, according to Angolan officials. They claimed that traffic was flowing regularly on the line. But they declined to tell REUTERS whether trains were moving regularly along the line which has been the target of frequent sabotage attempts by UNITA groups which have been known to make forays into the area. The officials who made the announcement said the railway was fully operational along its entire length and there was no shortage of rolling stock. They added that Zambian copper shipments would resume soon. Representatives of the railway company in Lisbon have said that until mid-June Zaire had sent only sporadic shipments of manganese along the line. A Mozambique News Agency report claims that the head of the port at Lobito, M. Fernando Falcao, has said that Angola was negotiating with Zaire and Zambia to start moving 1.2m. tonnes of goods a year along the line. In the last normal year of operation, 1974, the railway carried 1.9m. tonnes. It handled half of Zambia's external trade and 40 percent of that of the Shaba Province in Zaire. M. Falcao has also said that work will soon start on the construction of a new 900 metre quay for container handling at Lobito. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Jul 80 p 1312]

NETO'S BODY BACK--Lisbon--The body of Angola's late father-President Agostinho Neto, who died in Moscow after a controversial operation 10 months ago, will be returned to his country in the "near future," the Portuguese news agency ANOP reported yesterday. In a Luanda-datelined dispatch, the agency quoted semi-official sources as saying embalmment "normally takes seven to eight months" but that Neto's had taken longer "probably because of the delay" caused by the corpse's return to Angola in September for official funeral ceremonies. The agency reported last November 21 that Angola had established two inquiry commissions--one medical and the other political--to investigate the 56-year-old Neto's death on a Moscow surgical table on September 10. The Angolan Government officially denied the report. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jul 80 p 7]

CSO: 4420

ARMED FORCES CELEBRATE 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80 pp 68, 70-74, 76-78

[Text] Cameroon will make 20 May a holiday in honor of the 20th anniversary of its armed forces. In observance of this milestone, AFRIQUE DEFENSE presents a review of the modern structures erected by the legislature for Cameroon's military establishment.

Completing the internal autonomy phase governed by the interim act of 23 June 1956, Cameroon achieved sovereignty on 1 January 1960, and on 20 May 1980 will be marking the 20th anniversary of its independence; the date was set aside as the country's national day with the promulgation of the United Republic of Cameroon in 1972. Closely associated with this major anniversary is that of the nation's armed forces, set up autonomously on the basis of the police forces officially constituted on 11 November 1959 by ordinance 59.87. Since 20 June 1960, they have been headed by the minister of state for armed forces, Sadou Daoudou. Their commander in chief is the President of Cameroon, Ahmadou Ahidjo.

In 1960, the armed forces had, in addition to an army and gendarmerie left by the colonial power, some small units which were to become the future air force and navy. The first cadres of these amred forces got thier basic training in actual combat, fighting (along with the French until 1964) the rebellion which kept the country disorganized until 1971.

With security, tranquility, and peace restored, the armed forces have concentrated on the peacetime missions fo maintaining order and protecting the national sovereignty, since the country's defense policy is one of deterrence. They are helping to a great extent in their nation's economic and social development, through various fostering civic pride among the peoples by means of the military training program begun in 1967, and the civilian participation program that has been in place since 1973.

On 6 July 1976, President Amadou Ahidjo signed into law 11 decrees (Nos 76/280 to 76/291) dealing with sweeping reorganization for Cameroon's armed forces, to take effect 16 years after the November 1959 law establishing the Cameroon army and the overall organization of its defenses.

What we bring you here is the current organization of the Cameroon armed forces, as implemented since 23 November 1977 by a series of ministerial decrees.

The Armed Forces Ministry and Command

The Armed Forces Minister, with Sadou Daoudou at its head, consists of a central administration, and inter-branch coordinating committee, and outside services. Reporting to it are the delegate-general of the national gendarmerie, the commanding officers of the eight specialized forces, and the four military sector commanders.

The central administration includes: the general secretariate directed by an official named by decree--Mr Ibrahima Wadjiri--whose task it is, as the minister's chief aide, to coordinate the activities of the various ministry services. Under this mandate, and acting for the ministry, he follows up on orders to ministry agencies, makes sure that the offices are informed in due time by the minister or by himself, and similarly makes sure that the minister's decisions are carried out when he is delegated in writing to do so. He coordinates the work of military attaches. Aiding him in his work are: technical advisers whose numbers and qualifications are stipulated by law; and by armed forces audits conducted by Quartermaster Col Abba Kaka, who is in charge of verifying accounts and administrative supervision. To do this he has three accounting offices (finance and budget, weapons and equipment, and personnel management for military, civilian, and reserve personnel); the military secretariat, which runs the budget and administrative management services (three offices: budget, management, and rosters); the mail office, the language office, the press information office and the office of armed forces and police sports (Maj. J. Moukori Mbappe); the military justice system with three offices (prosecutions and pardons, studies and organizations, prison affairs); military security, with three offices (clearances, investigations, records processing); the bureau of studies and regulations headed by Col Nganso Sunji, who runs the plans and programs section and its two offices (studies and plans and programs--Lt Nguele Viang), the social service with its two offices (social action, quota positions), the settlement and litigation service with its two offices (legislation, regulation, and litigation and pensions), the organization and procedures service with three offices (organization and procedures, data processing--Lt Njoh Mpoh--and records), the joint services directorate headed by QM LtCol Nyemeg Bissek, which includes the real estate and buildings service with its four offices (design, construction, and military property, under Lt Jean-Robert Eloundou, building and furnishings management and maintenance, under Lt Siegried Moukouri Ngea); the materiel and supply service, with its four offices (design, maintenance, and support, military materiel, purchasing), the central repair shops and depots, which have offices as follows: joint logistical repair and maintenance plants group and joint armed forces repair and maintenance shops group; the personnel service under Col James Tataw, which includes: the gendarmerie office, the personnel-chancery service, with its three offices (chancery, military personnel, civilian personnel), the mobilization and

development participation service, with its two offices (reserve management and participation), the national registry service, with its three offices (military resources, civilian resources, roster accounting); the health directorate for the armed forces and police, commanded by Col Charles Nakoum, MD, which includes the office of coordination, the office of studies, the administrative and financial service, to which two offices are attached (finance and health services administration), and the military discharge service, with its two offices (personnel training and supplies).

The Combined Coordinating Center, commanded by BrGen Pierre Semengue, is responsible for military defense studies, development of training programs, and combat readiness of the active armed forces with the exception of the national gendarmerie, supervision and execution of these programs, problems relating to the establishment, training, and combat-readiness of the reserves. To this end, it handles the pooling processing and dissemination of military information, the definition of doctrine on the use of forces, the establishment of defense plans, the organization of combined maneuvers, studies concerning types of units and weapons, as well as tables of organization and equipment, planning for the development of active and reserve forces, with the exception of the gendarmerie, studies on the constitution of defense stockpiles and management of such stockpiles, mobilization, plans for supply and transport, the secretariat for the interservice coordinating committee, and drafting of ministerial decisions on use of forces.

The Armed Forces Inspector General in charge of coordination has two deputies appointed by presidential decree with the rank of director of central administration: one deputy for coordination, LtCol Philippe Mpay, and one deputy inspector LtCol Celestin Nguemaleu.

The Interservice Coordination Center includes the heads of design and study projects, the liaison office, the personnel division with its three offices (studies and programs, troops and units, and reserves), the assignments division with four offices (information, missions and coordination, general studies, military training), the logistics division with two offices (studies and programs and materiel and infrastructures).

The interservice Coordinating Committee, headed by the minister, is made up by law of the secretary general, the delegate-general for the gendarmerie, the inspector-general of the armed forces in charge of coordination, the military chef du cabinet to the president, the comptroller of the armed forces, the directors of the central administrations and the commanding officers of the specialized services. The inspector general in charge of coordination provides the secretariat for this committee. The interservice coordinating committee meets at the summons of the minister, who sets the agenda for each meeting and chooses persons other than whose presence is required by law to be present at each meeting by reason of their particular expertise and according to the matters to be discussed.

The Ministry's external services are: the general delegation for the gendarmerie, and the specialized commands which are: general staff command,

air force command, intervention forces command, engineers command, schools and training command, message and codes command, and the territorial commands, known as military sector commands.

Nat-onal Gendarmerie

The national gendarmerie of Cameroon was established by decree (60/20) on 22 February 1960, through a merger of French gendarmerie auxiliaries and Cameroon Guards troops. At the time it mustered 15 officers, 321 non-commissioned officers, and 459 auxiliaries. Since then it has grown considerably (in 1971 it had 90 officers, 700 NCO's and 2,700 gendarmes) to achieve the preponderant position it holds today in the ranks of the armed forces. It was completely reorganized by decree (76/281) on 6 July 1976. The implementing order, 0884, was promulgated on 23 November 1977.

It stipulates and command and administrative body known as the general delegation to the national gendarmerie, headed by Mr Issa Bakary, a government official appointed by presidential decree, a school, seven regional legions, and a legion of Republican Guards stationed in Yaounde.

The delgate general to the gendarmerie, reporting directly to the minister, is responsible for drafting all necessary rules and orders for accomplishing gendarmerie missions and for mibilizing its means of action. To this aim, he oversees training and equipping of troops, orients and monitors the activity of gendarme units, and the proper performance of gendarmerie duties. He prepares long- and short-term plans for gendarmerie equipment and infrastructures, and is responsible for the implementation of approved plans and programs for that branch; he drafts the gendarmerie's annual budget as approved; he has a voice in the selection of major weaponry and equipment for the armed forces and proposes those he feels specifically suited to the gendarmerie. He is responsible to the armed forces minister for the administration of the national gendarmerie and, more particularly, for the management of appropriations, staff, and equipment made available to his branch. He must also be available to various ministries, mainly that of territorial administration and the justice ministry, for the performance of missions assigned to the gendarmerie but fall within the ministries' jurisdiction.

The general delegation consists of: the delegate general's staff with the personal secretary in charge of confidential matters, protocol questions, and all matters which may be assigned him by the delegate general for the gendarmerie, of keeping staff rosters, of social action, of secret and confidential correspondence and of all classified documents. To it is attached the officer personnel office (commissioned personnel management, establishment and keeping of 1st- and 2d-party files, making out officer promotion papers and recommendations for officer decorations); the surveillance and inspection service, reporting directly to the delegate-general and in liaison with the Armed Forces Controller, is responsible for audits and administrative supervision of the office of the delegate-general for the national gendarmerie and of national gendarmerie commands.

It also briefs and assists the delegate-general for the national gendarmerie in the inspection of facilities and commands under the national gendarmerie. It consists of two offices: the office of audit and supervision and the office of inspection; the studies, programs, and documentation service (SEPDOC) is responsible for all studies with which it may be tasked by the delegate-general of the national gendarmerie, for development and equipment plans for the national gendarmerie, for drafting legislation and regulations for or pertinent to the national gendarmerie, for the roster of the national gendarmerie, and for matters of organization and procedures for records filing. It includes the office of studies and programs and the office of documentation and records.

The Gendarmerie General Staff (commanded by Col Joseph Kalla) is responsible to the delegate-general for coordinating the activities of the general staff and the gendarmerie's administration and technical center. It includes the personnel-structures division, which is in charge of management of all enlisted and reserve personnel of the branch, for chancery matters, for discipline and claims in the area of civilian reparations, for unit organizing and manning, as well as for the equipment plan.

It includes the office of enlisted personnel and reserves, the chancery office, and the structures-planning office; the missions division is responsible for matters pertaining to gendarmerie participation in the mobilization of other branches, and to its participation in operational training, intelligence gathering and assessment, assignment of gendarmerie personnel to service for other ministries, and supervision of unit activities. The missions division includes the office of defense mobilization, the office of intelligence and security, the office of gendarmerie assignments, and the branch's central files; the message office is responsible for sorting and forwarding all incoming and outgoing mail for the delegate-general's office and for record-keeping; the general services office is responsible for the safety and maintenance of all delegation-general buildings, as well as for management and training of staff assigned to the delegation; this office handles travel and transport for personnel and equipment used by the delegation-general, as well as managing fuels and components; the gendarmerie transmission center, which operates the gendarmerie command system and encoding and decoding of messages.

The administrative and technical center (commanded by LtCol Isidore Obama) is responsible for coordinating the work of the services belonging to it and for preparing and implementing the budget, as well as managing appropriations for the gendarmerie. It includes the office of marketing and orders, which, along with Armed Services Ministry (MINFA) divisions, is responsible for studying and planning contracts and orders for the gendarmerie, the administrative and financial service in charge of preparing and implementing the gendarmerie budget and for civilian and military personnel administration. It includes the budget and general accounting office, the treasurer's office, and the unit strength office; the technical property service (headed by Squadron Leader Marc Nguidjol), responsible for carrying out the delegate-general's decisions in connection with distribution, management, and readiness

maintenance of all kinds of equipment and for maintaining equipment inventories, for managing and upkeep of all gendarmerie real property and for technical supervision and audit of unit inventories. It includes the materiel office, the motor vehicles office, the message office, and the real estate affairs office.

An assigned technical adviser who receives and executres all sorts of directives and missions assigned to him, either directly by the MINFA or by the gendatmerie delegate-general.

The National Gendarmerie School, whose organization and command are set down in degree No 68/DF/347 (8 November 1968). Commanded by Lt Col Laurent Angrouang, its mission is to train gendarme cadets, to train upgrade gendarme non-commissioned officers, and to provide advanced instruction for specialists (technical police, police photographers, clerical staff, equipment inventory clerks, etc.). Officers are graduated from the Inter-Service Military School (EMIA), and thereafter go through the officer training school, which takes 10 months, and whose curriculum includes such matters as the general criminal code, forensic medicine, psychiatric medicine, special criminal law, criminal procedure, administration and command in the gendarmerie, and courses in general science and the humanities. When they complete this training, they take short courses of in-the-job training. The 8th class in such applied training is about to be graduated.

Regional Legions (seven of them), one for each province (Bertoua in the East, Douala on the coast, Garoua in the North, Bamenda in the Northwest, Bafoussam in the West, Buea in the Southwest, and Yaounde in the South-center) bring together under unified commands all units of the territorial gendarmerie and mobile gendarmerie in the province.

Territorial gendarmer units are broken down into companies commanded by junior gendarmerie officers and then into brigades and posts commanded by gendarmerie NCOs. Theoretically, the territorial distribution of the gendarmerie corresponds to administrative territories: companies are assigned to departments, brigades to arrondissements or districts. Headquarters for the gendarmerie is the capital of the administrative unit. In order to increase gendarme efficiency, some territorial gendarmerie units are specialized in particular disciplines. Such as the research brigades, highway brigades, airport brigades, maritime and river brigades, and port brigades.

Mobile gendarme units, usually organized and acting in self-contained units (squadron or platoon) are primarily designed for maintaining and restoring order. They have no assigned territory. Where they are stationed depends both on their regular place of work and their freedom of action in reporting to that place. These mobile unitts of gendarmerie also constitute a ready reserve available to the KINFA for military or emergency missions (reinforcements for territorial units, aid and succor to populations in case of natural disaster or wrecks, etc.).

The Republican Guard Legion (stationed in Yaounde at Camp Obili) is organized and operates under the direct command of the president. Its purpose is to provide the necessary pomp and color ceremonies of state. It provides the national color guard, the honor guard for the president and the national assembly, and supplies ceremonial and security services. Specially detailed to guard the presidential palace, the national assembly, and the safety of the head of state at his residence or when he travels, it may be assigned missions of crowd control and highway police. It is also an all-purpose reserve available to the head of state, and can be detached from these missions only with the consent of the president. The republican guard consists of a presidential squadron, three honor squadrons (one stationed at Garoua), an armored squadron, a cavalry squadron made up of the mounted, motorcycle, and airborn platoons, and of course, the republican guard band.

General Headquarters

GHQ commander is LtCol Belladji Ngoura, reporting directly to the MINFA. Under the supervision of the inspector-general of the armed forces in charge of coordination, it is responsible for defense of the capital, for preparation, training, and combat readiness of the units and troops under its command, for administration of personnel assigned to MINFA, for general services to MINFA, and for sensitive points in the capital in liaison with the other armed forces, and for logistical support to MINFA. For all these missions, it submits to MINFA a GHQ budget and implements the budget as approved, as well as specific long- and short term requirements. It prepares and submits proposals for military equipment and infrastructures for its units ans troops. It is responsible, under approved plans and programs, for the organization, combat readiness, and maintenance of the units and troops of its command. It shares in the selection of military equipment, and makes available to operational commands, in compliance with article 19 of Act No 67/LF/9 of 12 June 1967, the equipment and weaponry stipulated, and provides maintenance and logistical support for such equipment; it takes part in the forumlation of troop deployment doctrine and in the preparation of defense and operational plans. It is responsible to the minister for the administration of GHQ, within the limits of the authority vested in it by the applicable legislation and ministerial regulations and directives.

Its command includes:

A general staff with four officers (personnel, assignments, logistics and support, finance and administration Service and combat units and corps. These units and corps are either self-sufficient or grouped into subordinate commands.

The Air Force

Created in 1961, Cameroon's air force was headed for 12 consecutive years by French technical assistance officers. On 11 March 1973 Capt Paul Yakana Guebama took command after attending a number of transport training courses in France, the latest of which ended in 1979. He was appointed Air Force Commandant on 8 July 1978, after 6 years service as captain.

The pilots, the first of whom won his wings in 1963, were trained in France, in the Soviet Union, in Morocco, in Algeria, in Canada, in Ethiopia, and in Greece over the years and, in 1974, the air force already boasted three complete transport crews (the first of them formed in November 1971). While the air force grew quite slowly, both in equipment and personnel, during its first decade, it has come a long way over the past few years with acquisition of new equipment, with authorization on 23 February 1974 of its own uniform, and with a considerable expansion of its rosters. Its missions are air combat, transport (air transport, air freight, air drops, medical evacuation, and search and rescue operations), command liaison, reconnaissance or airborne command post, personnel training, and maintaining order. On 22 August 1973, the president signed a decree (73/467) which covered the organization of the air force, the role of the air force commandant, and the description of this command. That decree was amended by another signed on 6 July 1976. The command has a French technical adviser.

Air Force Command

Reporting directly to the MINFA, the air force commandant is responsible, under the supervision of the armed forces inspector-general for coordination, for training, instruction, and combat-readiness of the air force for any of its assignments: combat, surveillance and defense of Cameroon's air-space in liaison with the technical services of the transport ministry, and for air support to the ground and naval forces. With that mandate, he drafts the air force budget for the minister, and executes it once it is approved. He prepares and submits to the minister drafts of organizational plans and plans for expansion of the air force, proposes the specific long- and short-term requirements and has a voice in the selection of air force equipment. He is responsible, in the area of planning and programs, for the organization, furnishing, and maintenance of air bases and facilities. He shares in the elaboration of force deployment doctrine and in the preparation of defense and maneuvre plans. He is adviser to the general staff in air matters and the use of air forces, and he may be assigned an operational comand. In the area of intelligence, he has a hand in the elaboration and updating of the intelligence gathering plan and handles all questions having to do with air and operational intelligence. He is responsible to the minister for the administration of the air force, within the limits of the jurisdiction granted him under the rules in force and in compliance with the laws, regulations, and ministerial directives.

The air force command includes:

The general staff, headed by Maj Samuel Nwatchoc, consisting of the general staff office, the personnel office (recruiting, accounting, and personnel management, training courses, and chancery); the assignment office (security and intelligence, operations, instruction, documentation, and sports); of the logistics office (studies and planning, logistical support, mobilization, supply, claims, and military real property), and of the technical division (studies and programs, accounting). The latter service includes four offices: technical studies, administration and finance, general

facilities, and support. Air bases, with one main one at Douala, headquarters of the air force command, where all equipment is kept, and one or more secondary bases. The second base now operating is the one at Yaounde, where the Fouga Magister CM 170 ESCAFOU squadron is based, under Capt Ze Eyaan Jean.

The Navy

The naval detachment, set up on 9 December 1960 as a spinoff of the gendarmerie with 13 men, became the federal navy in 1961 and the national navy in 1963. Naval recruits get their basic training at the army instruction center, and then go to the main base at Douala and finally are sent abroad (to France, Greece, People's China). Officers are trained at the Brest naval school in France or in Greece.

The commandant of the navy--which was Cameroonized on 11 July 1973 with the appointment of LtCdr Pierre Ndangang--and which has had a new commandant since 21 March in Maj Ngouah Ngally of the gendarmerie, now LtCdr--is under the direct authority of the MINFA and under the supervision of the armed forces inspector-general in charge of coordination. He is responsible for the training, instruction, and combat-readiness of naval forces whenever called upon, for surveillance of territorial waters in liaison with the merchant marine and the customs service, for the defense of Cameroon's marine military boundaries, and for protection of seagoing convoys.

To these ends, he proposes the navy's budget to the minister, drafts and submits to the minister plans for the organization and expansion of the navy, proposes its specific short- and long-term requirements and has a voice in the selection of navy equipment. He is responsible, under approved plans and programs, for the organization and maintenance of bases, ships, and units of the navy; he prepares and proposes programs for military equipment and infrastructures for its bases, ships, and units, makes prescribed facilities and equipment available to operational commands, and handles their maintenance and logistical support. He has a voice in elaborating use of forces doctrine and in the preparation of defense and maneuvre plans. He is military adviser to the high command in naval matters and on the deployment of naval forces, and may be given operational command.

In the area of intelligence, he participates in elaboration and implementation of the intelligence gathering plan and handles all matters having to do with military and operational intelligence. He is responsible to the MINFA for naval administration within the limits of the authority vested in him under the rules in force and in compliance with the law and with ministerial regulations and directives. He has a French technical adviser (LtCdr).

The navy command consists of:

A general staff headed by LtCdr Ndjeng Bitjong M., responsible for running and coordinating the general staff. To do this he has a secretariat, a

personnel office, a mission office, a logistics office, and a technical division to evaluate the schedules of requirements submitted by the user services and units to handle inventory and keep the daily accounts of distribution of funds and equipment. It consists of a technical studies office, and administration and finance office, a general resources office, and a support office. the ships division is in charge of documentation and operational studies and for the fitness of all ships and equipment, of coordinating the work of the ship division sectors, and supplies to yards and docks, of planning repairs and maintenance timetables, in liaison with the yards and docks, as part of supervision and inspection of warships, of seagoing installations and equipment, of the training and upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and security personnel ashore or afloat, in liaison with the personnel office.

Ships under the command of an officer or petty officer with the authority of ship's commander

Bases including a main base at Douala, some secondary bases, and perhaps auxiliary bases.

Marine units.

Ground Forces

Command of ground forces, headed by Col Malongue Titus, is under the direct authority of the MINFA. He is responsible, under the supervision of the inspector-general of the armed forces, for training, instruction, and on-going fitness of the ground forces. To this end, he drafts and submits to the minister plans for the organization and development of ground forces, proposes long- and short-term requirements, drafts the ground forces budget for the minister, and implements the budget as approved. He prepares and proposes programs of military equipment and infrastructures for GF units and groups; he is responsible under the plans and programs approved for maintenance of the units and groups under his command. He has a voice in selection of military materiel, and makes available to the operational commands duly constituted under the Act of 12 June 1967 (67/DF/9) the weapons and equipment called for, and handles their maintenance and support; he may be assigned an operational command. He has a voice in the elaboration of use of forces doctrine and in the preparation of defense and operational plans. In the area of intelligence, he shares in the elaboration and updating of intelligence plans and gathering. He reports to the minister on the administration of the ground forces within the limits of the authority vested in him by the statutes in force and in compliance with the law and with ministerial regulations and directives.

A general staff responsible, under the ground forces command, for coordination and activity of the general staff. He has a secretariat, a missions office, a logistics office, and a technical division consisting of four offices (technical studies, administration and finance, general resources, and support). Combat units and groups including infantry units and groups,

armored units and groups, and artillery groups. The units and groups may be either autonomous or grouped into subordinate commands.

Rapid Deployment Forces

This is a specialized command for intervention and reserve forces. It is commanded by LtCol Abdoulaye Aomarou Garoua. Under the direct responsibility of the MINFA, its commander is responsible, under the supervisions of the inspector-general of armed forces, for the coordination, training, instruction, and fitness of the intervention forces should they be called upon. To this end, he approves and submits to the MINFA drafts of plans for the organization and expansion of the IFs, prepares a budget proposal for the minister for the IFs and implements the budget when approved; he also prepares and proposes programs for the military equipment and infrastructures for his units and groups; he is responsible, within approved plans and programs, for the organization, repair, and maintenance of the units and groups in his command, has a voice in the selection of military materiel, and provides to his operational commands established under the provisions of Article 19 of the Act of 12 June 1967 (67/LF/9) the prescribed resources whose maintenance and supply he also provides. He may be assigned operational command. He has a voice in the elaboration of troop use doctrine and in the preparation of defense and operational planning, and he is responsible to the MINFA for the administration of the IFs, within the limits of the authority vested in him under existing statutes and in compliance with the law and with ministerial regulations and directives.

The intervention forces command consists of:

A general staff consisting of a secretariat, a personnel office, a mission office, a logistics and support office, and an administration and finance office.

Combat units and groups consisting of inter-service units or groups, and suitable inter-service units or detachments, which may either by autonomous or combined under subordinate commands for the former, but must be autonomous for the latter.

Military Engineers

Reporting directly to the MINFA, the commandant of engineers Col Jean-Rene Youmba, is responsible under the supervision of the inspector-general of the armed forces, for the technical training of his troops, for support to specialized territorial commands, and for all technical studies concerned with armed forces infrastructures, performance of projects assigned to him by the government within the scope of armed forces participation in the economic and social development of the nation. To this end, the commandant of engineers is command adviser in matters of infrastructures and of the use of engineer units. He has a voice in the selection of engineer equipment and in supervision of infrastructure projects for the armed forces contracted for by civilian firms. He drafts the engineers budget for

submission to the MINFA, and implements the budget as approved. Under the supervision of the armed forces inspector-general for coordination, he sets up combat engineer units or groups for assignment to other commands and handles their technical instruction, puts together working construction units or groups according to the missions assigned him, and is responsible to the MINFA for the authority vested in him under existing statutes and in compliance with the law and with ministerial regulations and directives.

The command consists of:

A general staff (under Maj Robert Mbuh) consisting of a secretariat, a personnel office, an assignments office, a logistics office, and a technical division with four offices of its own: technical studies, administration and finance, general resources, and support.

A technical studies division with three offices: documentation, technical studies, and supervision.

Three engineer groups with command, combat, construction, and support units and groups.

Schools and Training Centers

The schools and training centers command, headed by Col Ondoa Essomba, is under the direct authority of the MINFA. Under the supervision of the armed forces inspector-general for coordination, he is responsible for the military training of officer candidates, for advanced military training, for correspondence courses, and for military training and improvement of troops and NCOs at centers provided for that purpose.

Under this mandate, he has a voice in the formulation of troop-use doctrine, in liaison with the inter-service coordination center; he drafts and submits to the MINFA the budget request for his command, and implements the budget as approved; he is responsible to the MINFA for the administration of schools and training centers, within the limits of the authority vested in him under existing statutes and in compliance with the law and with ministerial regulations and directives. As the academic authority and in liaison with the CIC, he takes part in the elaboration of training programs and directives, as well as in planning the annual timetable for on-the-job training. At the disciplinary level, he wields disciplinary power over all troops assinged to his command, as well as over instructors and boards of examination; he rules on removal of individuals for failure to perform during on-the-job training courses and upon their completion on the basis of performance, and reports decisions to the MINFA.

The command consists of:

A general staff consisting of a secretariat, a personnel office, an administrative and technical office, a general services office, a studies and programs division with three offices (studies, programs, and inspection),

and an inter-service military schools division (EMIAC) with an officer training office, an advanced training office with three sections (instruction, advanced military training, advanced gendarmerie training), an office of higher military education, and a correspondence course office.

Armed Forces Training Centers

The training center (CIFAN) at Ngaoundere, commanded by Maj Adolphe Epesse Mondourou; the advanced study and training center at Koutaba, and the specialist training center (CISA) at Yaounde.

Advisory bodies (instruction, aptitude, and discipline councils). Since its establishment, 12 classes have graduated from EMIAC (Independence, 10th Anniversary, Rebirth, Honor and Patriotism, Unity and Progress, 20 May, Maturity, Youth and Responsibility, Loyalty and Devotion, and Unity-Valor).

In addition, three initial general-staff courses have thus far been set up in Cameroon.

Coded Messages

The coded messages command, under LtCol Joseph Sing, is under the direct authority of the MINFA. He is responsible, under the supervision of the armed forces inspector-general for coordination, for the technical training of his troops, for the design, implementation, and operation of all command communications links with the exception of those of the gendarmerie, for the design, implementation, and use of the AF codes, for matters relating to AF radio frequencies, in liaison with the Post Office and Telecommunications Ministry, for monitoring the military and CB telecommunications systems in liaison with the security services, and for command post illumination.

Pursuant to these responsibilities, he has a voice in the selection of radio transmitting equipment and in the use of message units; he drafts a budget for the MINFA for the code and message command, and implements that budget as approved. He is answerable to the MINFA for the administration of the code and message command, within the limits of the authority vested in him under existing statutes and in compliance with the law and ministerial regulations and directives.

The command consists of:

A general staff responsible, under the commandant, for messages and ciphers, and for the coordination and supervision of staff activities. It consists of a secretariat, a personnel office, a studies and training office, an operations office, a code office, a monitoring office, a general resources and support office, and an administration and finance office.

Units (message units assigned to various commands, in liaison with their own command, and general reserve message units under their own comands).

Military Districts

Cameroon's territory is divided into four districts, known as the first, second, third, and fourth military sectors. The military sectors are the territotorial command divisions of the armed forces, established to perform ongoing or transitory missions which may be assigned to them under law, decree, or orders.

They have the following territorial subdivisions:

the first sector, with its CP at Ebolowa, covers the central-south and western provinces, with the exception of the Ocean department (under Maj Jean-Pierre Youta);

the second sector, with its CP at Douala, covers the southwest provinces with the exception of the department of Many, and the Littoral, in addition to the Ocean department (under Maj John Abel Kweti);

the third sector, with its CP at Bafoussam, covers the western and northwestern provinces plus the department of Manyu; the fourth sector, with it CP at Garoua, covers the Nord province.

The sector commander is the designated operational commander of his district. As such, he is responsible at the defense level (in liaison with the CIC nd the DCS) for preparing plans for protecting sensitive points, for planning people's defensive action, for centralizing and processing military intelligence, for building mobilization stockpiles, for selecting sites for operational instruction units for security teams, and for supervision of the guard at sensitive points.

At the territorial command level, he is responsible, as an auxiliary of the MINFA and of the commandant of ground forces, for relations with specialized forces commands for units stationed in his district, for the instruction and management of reserve personnel, and for the organization, training, and supervision of supplementary and auxiliary forces.

At the administrative level, he coordinates the activities of the interservice agencies in his district, files reports on the commandants of autonomous units and groups, and gathers the annual reports and miscellaneous proposals of ground forces personnel. He is in charge of recruiting operations, travel for military personnel in his sector, deals with training and instruction matters, and sees to the assignment of military real estate and of barracks and housing for troops.

He is in charge of the operation of the medical and infirmary service, for welfare, for athletics and sports, and for organizing musical units should the need arise. Within his district he keeps an eye on the overall performance of armed forces participation in national economic and social development. He is responsible for the orderly operation of social establishments (mess-clubs, military exchanges) run by the armed forces.

In the area of public order, he is kept informed of the requirements of second-category forces and acts on requisitions from third-category forces.

Each military sector includes:

a general staff responsible, under the sector commandant, for running and coordinating the sector headquarters, with a secretariat, a personnel office, an intelligence office, an assignments office, and a logistics and support office; detached units and groups;

subordinate commands, known as military sub-sectors, whose commandant is responsible for drafting and submitting his ideas on the defense plan, for applying and supervising the execution of training programs, and for collaborating with the civilian authorities and particularly with the authorities of the territorial administration. He sits on the coordinating committee for his district;

subordinate commands known as military posts, whose commandant is responsible for the performance of all missions assigned him and who sits on the coordinating committee of the department in which he resides.

Aid, Cooperation, and Military Assistance

Cameroon, which has no defense agreements, needs outside help both at the financial level and in troop training. While the help of countries like Greece, the FRG, the USSR, People's China, and Canada (two probationers, young ground forces armor officers are now being trained at the Gagetown combat weapons school) Algeria, and Morocco is useful, most of it comes from the United States which, for 1980, has made $2 million available under FMA [expansion unknown: see p 78 of text, col 1, line 13] for materiel purchases and $50,000 for training and education. (Fiscal 1981: $3,606,000).

The fact remains nevertheless that France's aid in the area of cooperation is the most substantial.

For military assistance in the form of personnel, the military cooperation agreement of 21 February 1974, superseding the one signed in 1960, stipulates that "the French government undertakes to supply, insofar as its means permit, military personnel assistance to the Cameroon armed forces." That assistance has two sides to it: assignment of French military personnel to units of the Cameroon army, training of Cameroon cadres in France and transfer of materiel.

The numbers of such personnel assigned to Cameroon is steadily declining. Those still here are in the health service (1), the Gendarmerie (23), the ground forces (29), the navy (4), and the air force (21). The nature of the positions held by technical assistants has undergone some change. At first, the French cadres held command positions, positions of responsibility, and positions of an executive nature. French policy, like that of Cameroon, was aimed at doing away entirely with these subsidized appointments and at

using technical assistants solely as advisers or as instructors. This goal is still a long way off. The fact is that, as the Cameroon armed forces continue to grow and as the new materiel is fielded, new needs make themselves felt. In this situation, the Cameroon authorities chose to rely on French specialists to fill the technician posts.

As for help in the form of military mater'el, France has pledged to help Cameroon to acquire military materiel and equipment free or at cost. French help in this direction now consists of a 3-year direct aid plan, delivery of certain materiel outside the original plan, and possible delivery of equipment and materiel backed by financing and guarantees from the French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade (COFACE).

3-Year Plan: in 1976, it was decided to grant Cameroon 15 million francs outright at the rate of 5 million per year in 1977, 1978, and 1979. France left the selection of weapons and equipment up to Cameroon. Implementation of this plan has, thus far, centered essentially of deliveries of vehicles and radio equipment.

COFACE Financing and Guarantees: Cameroon has used this channel to buy its second Alouette III helicopter and a radio station. As for the Cameroon trainees in France, at once a guarantee and a necessity to the Cameroon military autorities, keenly aware of the excellent training available in the French schools and unable to train the specialists they need at home, and in the interests of France to restore and continue our historic, linguistic, and cultural ties, their training is one of the essential facets of French aid to Cameroon. Under this plan in the past few years more than 100 Cameroon trainees every year have taken courses in French military schools, in both military training and military specialties.

French aid in all its forms is deeply appreciated by the authorities in Cameroon, who never miss a chance to remind all listeners that it is both "desired and accepted." For that matter, Cameroon would like to see more of it.

French Aid

In the military training area, French aid to Cameroon (in thousands of French francs) amounted to: 1973, 1,500; 1974, 2,200; 1975, 2,190; 1976, 2,435; and 1977, 4,394.

Under the military cooperation heading, French commitments to Cameroon were: 1973, 12,400; 1974, 11,500, 1975, 15,200; 1976, 17,270; and 1977, 16,789. French military aid in the form of equipment amounted to: 1973, 3,100; 1974, 10,800; 1975, nothing; 1976, 160; and 1977, 8,268.

U.S. Military Credits

The U.S. Deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Richard M. Moose, submitted to the US Congress a program for military sales for 1981 of $1

million, and a training program of $50,000. "Our modest aid to security will help to reinforce [Cameroon's] defenses and to diversify this country's sources of military equipment supplies. Cameroon plays a critical role as a moderate power on the international scene, and has made remarkable strides in the area of economic development." It is expected that Cameroon will ask for credits to buy jeeps, trucks, radio transmitters, and spare parts. The training program will allow four or five officers to take courses in engineering, in logistics, and in radio transmission techniques.

Expanding Capabilities

Thanks to its truly remarkable stability, this country is in the full flush of development now that it has reached its majority. With the oil fields just recently brought into production (1.9 million tons in 1979) and the emplacement of new economic and political structures, Cameroon looks toward a promising future. Bolstered by the much more generous revenues due to flow in during the 1980s from newly discovered resources (potash, iron, and bauxite), and aware of the increasingly urgent troubles along its borders, the government of Cameroon is going to be called upon to reconsider its national defense arrangements, although they are some of the most substantial in all of Black Africa. Although a very peaceable country, it will have to invest primarily in weapons and spare parts to protect its land borders and to guard its 200-nautical-mile economic zone, a major source of revenue. Its response will be to concentrate primarily on maritime surveillance and patrols (by sea and air), on strengthening its ground capacities, on training troops in numbers adequate for today's needs, and on its tactical communications.

CAMEROON IN 1980

--Land area: 475,000 square kilometers
--Population: 7,490,000
--National budget: 186.6 billion CFA francs (+13%)
--Defense budget: 15,681,029,000 CFA francs (+10.6%)
--GIP: 791 billion CFA francs
--GNP per capita: $280
--Provinces: 7
--Departments: 40
--Urban communes: 12
--Armed Forces: 14,300 men
--No compulsory military service
--A civilian participation service since 1973, requiring 24 months' service from both sexes
--Military training since 1967, compulsory for upper cadres.

6182
CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT TRYING TO RESTORE ECONOMY, FRENCH ROLE EXPANDING

London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Jul 80 pp 1278-1279

[Text]

A correspondent looks at the problems of reconstruction which the Central African Republic must surmount on its way back to normality.

NOW THAT THE "plan de Redressement" for the Central African Republic's economy has been accepted by the French government, potential investors and multilateral bodies have been meeting in Bangui with the government to establish how pledges amounting to $400m. under the plan can be obtained. The background to these negotiations has been one of social and political unrest, a strengthening of France's position in the country, especially now that the military base at Bouar is to be fully re-activated, and a marked reluctance on the part of investors to commit themselves to the republic's economic future. The donors are satisfied with the plan and are now preparing to share out the responsibilities.

The Minister responsible for Planning and International Aid, M. Jean-Pierre Lebouder, presented a two-year interim economic reconstruction and austerity plan to the participants at the conference saying that it showed that the country was doing its best. "The plan shows the will of the government to reform the state's actions in two main areas: putting public finance back in order and starting investment once again," M. Lebouder said.

Speaking to representatives from the World Bank, the Banque Developement des Etats de L'Afrique Centrale (BDEAC), the European Development Fund, the UN Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa, France (represented by the Caisse Centrale de Co-operation Economique) and West Germany, the Minister stressed how vital foreign assistance would be for the implementation of the recovery plan.

Stress on food

Of the $400m. needed the large proportion will be devoted to agriculture and infrastructure. The total cost in CFA francs will be 45 billion CFA francs of which 15 billion will be invested in the improvement of food, coffee and cotton production and in the training of personnel and in livestock production. All of the country's crops have fallen in the last few years, and M. Lebouder has stressed that the worst consequence has been the nutritional deficiency which has developed during this period. This is particularly the case in urban centres. Speaking to journalists just before the conference in Bangui, President Dacko said he expected to see a rise in coffee (to 14,000 tons from 12,000 last year) and cotton (from 30,000 to 37,000 tons) production this year. Diamonds, which account for 50 per cent of exports, should see an increased production this year. Meanwhile, M. Lebouder has said that massive improvements in producer prices, marketing, extension work and fertiliser supply would be needed if

production were to revive. He also referred to the need to restructure the sector controlled by the state which at the moment has no coherent policy. The government has shown a preference in the plan for "vertical" agencies for the agricultural sector. By this it means state companies that are responsible for a single product throughout the country. This is in contrast to the trend in a number of other countries in West and Central Africa which have favoured domestic regional companies whose responsibilities cover all rural activities within a given area.

Strikes

21,000m. CFA francs will be devoted to infrastructural improvements. 10,000m. alone will go into improving the road structure. Plans are already afoot for the major axes in the country and investment has been largely assured from the organisations and states participating in the Bangui conference.

Another area of reform will concern the state companies. The major state agricultural and transport enterprises are being, and will continue to be, managed by private interests for the time being.

The background to these attempts to restore the economy to a semblance of normality has not been a very happy one. Since Bokassa's overthrow last August scarcely a month has passed without serious strikes in various sectors of the national economy. Since last September some 2,000 employees in the private sector have lost their jobs. Ten companies have actually closed and many others have reduced their work force and with the reduction in petrol supplies the risk has been that even more people in related sectors will be put out of work. In the public sector salaries have been paid in the urban centres thanks only to French aid. However, in the provinces public servants are still not receiving their salaries regularly, if at all. There is a problem in this area insofar that, in the plan proposed by the government, there will be severe cutbacks in the army and the gendarmerie. On the other hand, though, many of those who lost their jobs under Bokassa have been reintegrated into the public service. Students have continued to show their dissatisfaction at the new political order and also at the attempts to streamline entry into schools. The overall effect of wanting to reduce the number of public employees and of students has served to exacerbate tension in the capital and it is unlikely that any benefits from the redressment plan will be felt for at least another six to eight months.

Hostility continues to be shown towards the French in their varied capacities. This is extended to those Central Africans who were identified closely with the Bokassa era. The primary victim has been the Vice-President, Henri Maidou. He was Prime Minister in Bangui when the French finally decided to proceed last August with the reinstallation of President Dacko as the President. Students have not failed to demonstrate against the Vice-President and the general atmosphere is aggravated by the manifest failure of the government to bring those who were closely involved with Bokassa to justice. Speaking to *Le Monde* recently, the former Minister of Justice, M. Francois Gueret, who was removed from his post on March 22, has said that "on the judicial level, the situation is blocked. Bokassa's accomplices, whose trials had been organised in an exemplary manner, are no longer worried." He alleges that President Dacko has interfered with the course of justice especially with certain of those who had been condemned to death because they are the President's relatives. "The government is on the defensive," he added, "instead of taking brave initiatives in order to conserve and enlarge the support it had just after the Operation Barracuda [which overthrew Bokassa and replaced him with Dacko]. It is also under great pressure from private interests who want to conserve the privileges" which they had under Bokassa.

M. Gueret also noted that internal political machinations have led to the almost certain exclusion of Henri Maidou from the political scene. The original plan had been that President Dacko would hand over power after two years to his Vice-President, at which time there would also be elections. M. Gueret now says that a constitutional amendment will soon be introduced abolishing the post of Vice-President and Vice-Prime Minister. He went on to suggest that "the perspective of a civil war, like that in Chad, is not to be discarded." If his last comment might appear hasty, his earlier assertions do point to a failure on the part of President Dacko and his *entourage* to establish that feeling of unity so necessary in the country.

Restoration

There remains, however, the fact that France is restoring a grip on its interests in the Central African Republic in a way that had lapsed over the years and this must be a source of security to President Dacko. M. Robert Galley, the French Minister of Co-operation has concluded a series of agreements related to economic developments in the republic. French technical aid personnel arrived shortly after Bokassa's overthrow and have played an important part in preparing the plans for economic reconstruction. But of greater significance must be the reactivation of the military base at Bouar. The official invitation to the French came from President Dacko who, seeing that the French were leaving Chad, offered them the opportunity to bring the base back into full operation and to profit from the occasion by training the new republic's army.

CSO: 4420

THREE FRENCH-CONGOLESE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 21 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Three financing agreements were signed last Saturday, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, by France and the People's Republic of the Congo.

The first two agreements relate to the Mantsoumba State farm and the Congo-Ocean Railroad [CFCO] realinement project. They were signed for the Congolese side by Samba Oscar, secretary general for foreign affairs and, for the French side, by Andre Arnaud, French ambassador to the Congo.

The third agreement was signed by the minister of transport and civil aviation, Hilaire Mounthault and, on the French side, by the director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE]. This agreement relates to the granting of credits by the CCCE to the ATC [Trans-Congolese Telecommunications Agency].

Summarizing the first agreement, His Excellency Andre Arnaud declared that this agreement is part of the 1979 program and relates to the carrying out of an operation started in 1972 for the upgrading of cassava cultivation on the Mantsoumba state farm, in order to transform it into an industrial plant. Three agreements relating to this project have already been concluded. They involve the amount of 233 million CFA Francs and relate to agronomic studies, experimentation, agricultural management and the mechanization of farming.

The new French aid, in association with the concerned ministry's own efforts, is looking into, according to the French ambassador, the rehabilitation of the cassava processing plant, giving a new start to production, agronomic experimentation, and the reform of management.

The second agreement amounts to 600 million CFA francs. It includes the commitments for 1980, the participation of the Aid and Cooperation Fund [FAC] in the CFCO realinement project whose cost has just been estimated at 75 million CFA francs.

During the ceremony marking the signing of these agreements, Hilaire Mounthault expressed satisfaction concerning the role French-Congolese cooperation played

in the development of our country. He praised the fact that France has always been able to provide to the Congo, our country, the necessary assistance as part of economic recovery.

French cooperation has set up, since 1972, a center for technical assistance Bureau for the Development of Agricultural Production [BDPA] which has worked in the areas of agronomy and management for 4 years and which expanded its activities, starting in 1976, to mechanization in order to reach the stage of industrial exploitation.

For this purpose, three financing agreements totaling 233 million CFA francs were signed previously.

Simultaneously in 1973-74 an industrial unit was set up with Congolese credits. The equipment which was provided by a German company proved to be partly unsuited to cassava and the complex had problems.

French cooperation was again contacted in 1977 for the industrial aspect of the project and in early 1978 a joint EMAT [expansion unknown]-Bertin mission came to the site to analyze the problems and propose solutions.

In November 1978, during the course of the meeting of the full-sized French-Congolese commission, the Congolese Government pointed out that it considered the Mantsoumba project a priority. The French side agreed to continue its assistance.

Henceforth, four action efforts are to be conducted simultaneously:

- the rehabilitation of the plant. In this regard assistance missions in the study and development of projects, installation and testing will be necessary and in the second year an industrial expert will be on the site. In this industrial sphere, the Congolese effort will be very important since it will concern the purchase of all of the equipment including the installations (as well as the power supplies for the plant).

- the starting up of cassava production. It seems urgent to initiate a rapid cultivation of improved varieties;

- the related agronomic experimentation (tests on vegetal material and the carrying out of tests on agricultural material), as the purely agricultural part of the effort is left to the Loudima station;

- the improvement of the system of management

1) On the agricultural level: the making available of a production engineer and management specialist (as the previous agreement ended 1 year ago) as well as the purchase of the equipment.

2) From the industrial point of view: all the special missions necessary for a rehabilitation of the plant.

After this financing file, the participation of the French Aid and Cooperation Fund [FAC] in this project will amount to 308 million CFA francs.

This project is financed jointly by the European Economic Community [EEC], the World Bank, Canada CIDA [Canadian International Development Agency], the ADB [African Development Bank], the BADEAC [Central Africa States Development Bank], the Saudi Development [SDF], the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development [KFAED], the CCCE, FAC and the Congolese Government.

The FAC will participate to the extent of 4.6 million CFA francs in this project whose total cost was estimated at 75 million CFA francs during the last meeting of the financia. backers, held in Paris in April 1980.

During fiscal years 1976 to 1979, four installments of credits amounting to 3 billion CFA francs were previously made.

It was originally estimated that the projects would be completed by the end of 1981 and that accordingly the needs for payment of the FAC credits would also be spread over 1980 and 1981.

As the tempo of the projects warranted it and the needs for payment of credits in 1980 amounted to 600 million CFA francs, the FAC steering committee in its meeting of 1980, January 11, agreed to increase its participation in 1980 from 5 to 600 million CFA francs, thus meeting concretely the real needs.

Along with these projects, French assistance, whether the FAC (grants) or through the Central Fund (loans under advantageous conditions), contributes to the investment program of the ATC (distribution of locomotives, supply of rails, etc...)

9483
CSO: 4400

ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONING OF PCT ENTITIES NOTED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 16 Jun 80 pp 3, 7-8

[Excerpts] Act No 80-022-Congolese Labor Party-Central Committee-Politburo-Department for Organization

The president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic, chief of state and president of the council of ministers decrees:

Art. 1. The Congolese Labor Party is structured in conformity with the provisions of its Constitution and program.

Title I

Rank and file structures, authorities and responsibilities:

Chapter I

1. The organizations: Party nucleui and cells.

Art. 2. The Party's rank and file consists of nucleui and cells in enterprises, administrative services or administrations and national administrative districts:

a. The Party nucleus is constituted wherever it is possible to assemble two to four members of the Party;

b. The Party cell is constituted wherever it is possible to assemble at least five Party members;

2. Missions of Party nucleui and cells:

Art. 3. Nucleui and cells, the Party's rank and file organizations, have the mission:

--of coordinating and controlling the actions of their members;

--of carrying out the Party's directives by means of guides to action or instructions from higher organizational entities;

--of coordinating, providing guidance for and controlling the activities of the mass organizations at the appropriate echelons;

--of surveilling the multiform security of the revolution and the ideological, political and professional quality of their members and other workers;

--of sponsoring the admission of new members into the Party;

--of contributing effectively to the accomplishment of the Party's and state's missions in their respective sectors.

3. The functioning of the Party nuclei and cells:

3 a. The Nucleus

Art. 4. The Party's nucleus is directed by an official elected at this level and confirmed by the Congolese Labor Party. His term of office is 2 years.

The nucleus official is responsible for coordination, control, organization and security. He participates ex officio in meetings of the next higher echelon which can be a cell or a Party committee.

The nucleus meets in conformity with its internal regulations and makes a report of its activities to the next higher entity to which it is attached.

3 b. The Party cell

Art. 5. The Party cell of five to nine members is directed by a bureau consisting of a president and a secretary elected by the general assembly of the cell.

The president is responsible for providing guidelines, coordination, control, organization and security.

The secretary is responsible for administration, education, indoctrination and economic problems.

A Party cell of 10 or more members, as well as a cell divided into nucleui because of its size, is directed by a bureau consisting of four members elected by the general assembly of the cell. It consists of:

--a president who is responsible for guidelines, control and security;

--a first secretary responsible for organization;

--a second secretary responsible for education and indoctrination;

--a third secretary responsible for the economy.

Art. 6. Members of Party cell bureaus are elected for 2 years in general assemblies of Party members under the aegis of the next higher organizational entity. They may be reelected.

Art. 7. According to their responsibilities, the bureaus are required to present a morale report to the general assembly of Party members.

Art. 8. Members of Party cells meet in ordinary and extraordinary sessions, in accordance with the procedures established by a Party document. They elect their bureaus and democratically appoint their delegates in accordance with the provisions of a Party document to assemblies or congresses of the Party committee or committees to which the cell is subordinate.

Chapter II

Intermediate structures

II 1. Arrondissements, nonautonomous communes, PCA [administrative control posts], districts, enterprises and administrations.

1. The organizations: Party committees.

Art. 9. The officials of Party nucleui which are not attached to a cell and the delegates of Party cells constitute a Party committee at the level of an arrondissement, PCA, district, large enterprise or large administration.

Art. 10. Party committees (intermediate organizations) are constituted by the delegates of the Party cells placed under their administration on the following basis:

--1 delegate for cells of 5-15 members;

--2 delegates for cells of 16-30 members;

--3 delegates for cells of over 30 members.

The selection of delegates is accomplished in accordance with procedures established in the bureaus.

Nucleui not attached to a cell are represented by their respective officials.

Art. 11. The composition of the Party committee is set at a minimum of 15 members and varies on the basis of the number of nucleui and cells.

Art. 12. Each committee is directed by a bureau of five members elected for 4 years in a general assembly or in an ordinary or even an extraordinary congress.

Art. 13. Each bureau consists of:

--1 president;

--1 permanent secretary;

--1 chief of the working group for organization;

--1 chief of the working group for education and indoctrination;

--1 chief of the working group for the economy.

Art. 14. The president is responsible for coordination, organization control and security; he is the principal authorizing official of Party funds.

--The permanent secretary is responsible for committee continuity, administration, cadre formation and maintenance of Party nucleui and cells, control over the activities of working groups; it monitors the handling of Party funds. It makes a report on its daily activities to the president of the Party committee.

--The chief of the working group for organization is responsible for ensuring that the committee's working group studies questions relating to organization, the functioning of the Party committee and of the mass organizations attached to the Party committee.

--The chief of the working group for education and indoctrination is responsible for distributing Party directives, conducting aggressive indoctrination at all levels and assuring the tasks of political-ideological training are carried out, in accordance with the principles of Marxist-Leninist theory. He reports his activities to the permanent secretary of the Party committee.

--The chief of the working group for the economy is responsible for studying all the economic and social questions which are the responsibility of the committee, particularly questions involving the economic program, the purging of the enterprises and administrations, work output and increasing production, etc. He reports his activities to the permanent secretary of the Party committee.

2. Missions:

Art. 15. Party committees have the mission of:

--conceiving, directing, coordinating and controlling the actions of the Party and the execution of its program;

--motivating and verifying the actions of cells to ensure a constant, avant garde role of the Party's rank and file in their respective sectors;

--coordinating and guiding the activities of mass organizations at the corresponding levels;

--mobilizing and educating the popular masses for the continual and enthusiastic accomplishment of the tasks of transformation and edification of the new society;

--conducting and assuring the forward march of the revolution in all sectors;

--assuring the transmission, control and execution of directives from Party and state higher organizations.

3. Functioning:

Art. 16. Each Party committee meets in a general assembly, ordinary or extraordinary congress, in accordance with the procedures established by a Party document.

4. Party arrondissement committee:

Art. 17. The Party arrondissement committee is made up of the delegates of the nucleui and cells of the neighborhoods. The Party committee has functional relationships with the nucleui and cells of enterprises and administrations in the area.

Organizationally, it is attached to the Party commune committee to which it delegates its representatives, in accordance with the provisions of a Party document.

b. Party enterprise or administration committee:

Art. 18. In every large enterprise or administration having more than one Party cell, there is a Party enterprise or administration committee made up of delegates from the nucleui and cells of the enterprise or administration, in accordance with the provisions of a Party document.

It maintains functional relations with the Party arrondissement committees in the event it is in a commune.

Art. 19. The Party enterprise or administration committee is placed under the dual authority:

--of the Party committee of the ministry to which it is attached;

--of the Party district committee or commune committe depending upon the administrative district of the locality to which it belongs.

Art. 20. The Party enterprise or administration committee delegates its representatives to the Party committee of the next higher organizational entity in accordance with the provisions of a Party document.

c. Party PCA committee

Art. 21. The Party PCA committee is made up of delegates:

--from Party nucleui and cells in the localities;

--Party nucleui and cells of enterprises or administrations;

--eventually committees of enterprises or administrations.

Art. 22. The Party PCA committee is placed under the authority of the Party district committee in which the PCA is located. It delegates representatives to the district committee in accordance with the provisions of a Party document.

d. Party district committee:

Art. 23. The Party district committee is made up of the delegates:

--from Party nucleui and cells of localities;

--Party nucleui and cells from enterprises and administrations;

--from committees of enterprises and administrations.

Art. 24. The Party district committee is placed under the authority of the Party committee of its region to which it delegates its representatives in accordance with the provisions of a Party document.

3. Party commune committee:

Art. 25. The Party committee of the autonomous or nonautonomous commune is made up of the delegates:

--from Party arrondissement committees;

--Party enterprises and administrations committees.

It maintains close functional relations with every Party nucleus and cell of the enterprises and administrations within its area.

Art. 26. The Party nonautonomous commune committee is placed under the authority of the Party regional committee; while the committee of the autonomous commune is placed under the direct authority of the department for organization;

--Because of the specific missions entrusted to the Political Commissioners in the regions and communes by the Third Extraordinary Congress, particular provisions will set forth the exercise of the dual authority of the Party

regional committees and of the Party cells and committees abroad (Ministerial Committee of the Party and Department for Organization).

Title II

Organizational structures:

Chapter III

Party ministry, regional and autonomous commune committees:

Art. 27. The organizational structures are as follows:

--The Party ministry committee for nucleui, cells and committees of enterprises and administrations;

--The Party regional committee for nucleui, cells and Party district committees, nonautonomous communes, PCAs, enterprises and administrations;

--The Party autonomous commune committee for nucleui, cells and arrondissements and enterprises and administrations committees.

1. Party ministry committee:

Art. 28. A Party ministry committee is constituted in each ministry.

a. Missions:

Art. 29. The Party ministry committee, in addition to the mission assigned to every Party committee, is responsible for:

--surveilling the application of Party directives and implementation of the Party program through the ministry;

--assuring sound management of state enterprises with a view to a continual increase in the production of goods and services, respect for public trust and reinforcement of the will to work;

--leading the revolutionary transformation action of state structures attached to the ministry;

--mobilizing and educating workers in revolutionary doctrine in all sectors;

--coordinating and controlling the activities of Party members in the ministry;

--making reports to the Party leadership on the work of the various sectors of the ministry.

documents from the Party leadership, as required, will provide the specifics of this high mission of the Party ministry committee.

b. Structure:

Art. 30. The Party ministry committee is made up of the delegates from:

--Party enterprises and administrations committees on the one hand and of nuclei and cells of enterprises and administrations on the other hand.

Its elected bureau consists of:

--a president responsible for organization and security;

- permanent first secretary responsible for administration, social matters, economic problems of enterprises and administrations;

--a second secretary responsible for education and indoctrination.

Art. 31. The Party ministry committee is made up of at least 15 members elected for 4 years in a general, ordinary or extraordinary assembly.

Art. 32. The Party ministry committee is placed under the direct authority of the department for organization.

c. Functioning:

Art. 33. The Party ministry committee meets in general assembly or in ordinary congress according to the provisions of Party documents as required.

Art. 34. The bureau of the Party ministry committee participates in the preparation and adoption of ministry programs as well as in the making of major decisions. It takes part in meetings of the determinant trilogy with voting rights and, with the nuclei or cell or the Party committee concerned, forms the Party delegation. It must maintain close relations with the department for organization.

Art. 35. The Party enterprise committee must maintain good relations of cooperation and camaraderie in the ministry and a revolutionary climate favorable to Party action through the ministry.

The activity of the Party ministry committee is limited solely to the totality of the dependent structures in the ministry.

3. Party regional committee:

a. Missions:

Art. 36. In addition to the missions assigned to every Party committee, the Party regional committee has the particular mission of:

--directing, coordinating and controlling the life of the Party and its activities in the region and through the regional structures;

--directing, coordinating and controlling all economic, social and cultural activities in the region, for which there is broad power of regional conception;

--coordinating, guiding and controlling the activities of the mass organizations;

--mobilizing and educating all the human forces of the region for the victory of Party and state programs and for the defense of the region and the revolution;

--making reports to the Party leadership on the entire regional situation with concrete proposals or suggestions.

b. Structure and functioning:

Art. 37. The Party regional committee is made up of the delegates from the:

--Party district committees;

--Party commune committees.

The committee's elected bureau consists of:

--a permanent secretary;

--a chief of the working group for organization;

-- chief of the working group for education and indoctrination;

--a chief of the working group for the economy.

Art. 38. The Party regional committee meets in general assembly or ordinary congress in accordance with a Party document or in extraordinary congress whenever there is a need.

Art. 39. The Party regional committee is placed directly under the authority of the department for organization.

3. The Party autonomous commune committee:

Art. 40. Its mission and its functioning is identical to those of the Party regional committees. Its structure is the same as that of the nonautonomous commune.

Title III

Rank and file Party structures abroad:

Chapter IV

Party nucleui, cells and committees abroad:

Art. 41. The organization, functioning and authorities of Party rank and file structures abroad are those defined for every rank and file structure of the Congolese Labor Party in the People's Republic of the Congo.

Art. 42. Every ambassador, a Party member, is ex officio president of the Party cell or committee of the locality in which he resides.

Art. 43. The other Party nucleui, cells or committees in countries where he exercises his high functions are subordinate to his authority.

Title IV

Control and verification commissions of Party regional or communal committees.

Art. 44. The control and verification commission of the regional committee or Party autonomous commune committee is made up of five members, including:

--1 President responsible for guidance and coordination of activities of the commission;

--1 Vice president;

3 members, including 1 permanent member of the commision.

Art. 45. The Party regional or communal control and verification commission is elected for 4 years in a general assembly or in an ordinary congress or in an extraordinary regional or communal congress.

Art. 46. The functioning of the Party local control and verification commission is the same as that defined in Article 28 of the Constitution.

Issued in Brazzaville on 12 May 1980

By the president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic, chief of state, president of the council of ministers,

Denis Sassou-Nguesso
Member of the Politburo, chief of the department for organization of the Congolese Labor Party,
J.M. Bokamba-Yangouma

8143
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

LEADER COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN--New Delhi, July 5 (AFP)--Denis Sassou N'Guesso, president of the Congo, today said that the present Afghan Government was legal and the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan was in accordance with an agreement by that country. Colonel N'Guesso, who was speaking to reporters at Calcutta Airport during a stopover on his way to Beijing added that the Soviet troops' presence in Afghanistan was not a danger to world peace. Asked about the Chinese authorities' description of the Soviet troop as an "armed intervention," he replied: "Every government has the right to seek foreign assistance and many countries have in the past sought such assistance from friendly countries." Colonel N'Guesso and his delegation leave for China tomorrow. Earlier reports from the Congolese capital said they were to discuss cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW051822 Hong Kong AFP in English 1802 GMT 5 Jul 80]

CSO: 4920

ERITREA EXPECTS ETHIOPIA TO ATTACK IN JUNE

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 May 80 p 6

[Article: "A Message to His Highness the Amir from Ahmad Nasser; Ethiopia Prepares for a General Attack in June"]

[Text] The director of the office of the Eritrean Liberation Front in Kuwait has disclosed that Ahmad Nasser, chairman of the revolutionary council and executive committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front, has sent a written letter to his highness the Amir. 'Ali Muhammad Salih said that he has delivered the letter to the foreign ministry to be passed on to his highness the Amir. The letter, he said, explained the serious situation faced by the Eritrean revolution at the present time.

The director of the front's office, who has just returned from a visit to the liberated parts of the Eritrean countryside, added that "the situation there is serious and the Ethiopians have massed their forces and modern weapons prior to launching a general attack on the rebels in June." He noted that the executive committee of the ELF is in a state of full alert in the liberated countryside to draw up plans and examine the means of repelling the expected Ethiopian offensive.

In reply to a question about the seriousness of the forthcoming Ethiopian expedition, Muhammad Salih said: "The 1978 battles which took place throughout Eritrea were aimed at dealing a serious blow to the Eritrean revolution. Ethiopia was able to achieve a substantial part of those aims by means of the general military offensive launched by its forces which were equipped by the latest aircraft, tanks and amphibious crafts which enabled them to cross into Eritrean territory in the rainy season (autumn) which normally falls in June. Despite the vast differences in the manpower, weaponry and combat capabilites between the two sides, the Eritrean revolution was able, however, to inflict heavy losses on the enemy estimated at 30,000 Ethiopians killed by our forces."

Determining the Issue A Strategic Goal

Salih added: "The offensive anticipated by the Eritrean revolution in June is basically designed to clinch the situation and resolve the issue in

Eritrea by dealing a fatal blow to the revolution. Ethiopia is now convinced more than ever that the survival and continuation of the revolution are a heavy burden which would severely drain Ethiopia's resources and economy. Therefore," 'Ali Muhammad Salih added, "the front is fully aware that the Ethiopian military buildup is designed to achieve the strategic goal of settling the issue which is why the front has decided to alert all its forces."

Asked about the consequences of a successful conclusion of the Ethiopian offensive and its potential threat to the eastern coastline of the Red Sea, he said: "Ethiopia has been unable thus far to make use of the strategic location of Eritrea, specifically the Eritrean coastline, because of the continued preoccupation of its forces with fighting the rebels, since those forces were busy most of the time defending themselves and were unable to undertake any long-range strategic goals for the benefit of Ethiopia and other states which sympathize with it."

Features of the Ethiopian Offensive

The director of the front's office went on to say: "Signs of the Ethiopian military attack have begun to appear. The Ethiopians have been moving their forces along the eastern coast which number some 25,000 troops equipped with the latest lethal weapons. The front's forces have intercepted them and fierce battles are raging there now. Thus far the situation is in favor of the revolution although it has not been determined yet. This, in addition to the confrontation now taking place in the region of (Dankalia)."

He added: "The Eritrean revolution is facing a delicate and major situation. Despite our modest potentialities and capabilites, we are prepared to face all possibilities. We appeal to our friends and brethren for help so that the revolution may be able to withstand all the challenges facing it, especially since about one million Eritreans are facing the threat of famine. We also call for a unified and urgent Arab move to stop this brutal Ethiopian onslaught by means of international diplomatic pressures on Addis Ababa to stop its genocide campaign."

Prominent Role for Kuwait

About Kuwait's role in supporting the revolution, he said: "Kuwait has a distinguished role in supporting the front and upholding the moral and material steadfastness of the rebels and backing them in all fields, including the field of education. In that respect, I would like to convey the front's gratitude to the ministry of education for its recent decision to allow the Eritrean students in Kuwait a year's absense to enable them to carry out their national duty in the liberated countryside of Eritrea."

The director of the front's office also lauded the diplomatic stands Kuwait has taken in defense of the Eritrean question in the various international fora.

9254
CSO: 4402

ORGANIZATION OF PEASANT COOPERATIVES DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Of the 132 peasants' producers co-operatives established since the issuance of the government proclamation in June 1979, there are a total of 82 model agricultural co-operatives spread in different parts of the country.

Disclosing this, a spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture pointed out that of the 182 peasants' producers co-operatives, 25 have obtained legal personalities.

Before qualifying for a legal personality, a peasants' producer co-operative has to meet a number of basic requirements that ensures beyond any shadow of doubt that the co-operative would continue as a viable organisation, once a legal personality has been granted.

The activities of peasants' producers co-operatives with legal personalities are intended to set a good example to the peasants interested in developing their organisations to the producers' level, it was learnt.

Below the producers' level, the peasants organise themselves in service co-operatives which currently total 3,000 and command a capital of 32 million Birr. The service producers' co-operatives constitute an important advance over peasants' associations.

Service producers' co-operatives are formed by the combination of peasants' associations ranging from two to ten. Whereas in peasants' associations, the peasants learn the basic rudiments of co-operative farming, at the service level they begin to carry out joint development such as the building of schools and clinics.

The service producers' co-operative distributes goods to the members, provides credit facilities, approaches government institutions for agricultural inputs and, most important of all, runs co-operative shops.

A higher stage of organisation next to the service producers' co-operative is the primary level producers' co-operative commonly known in the country as *Malba*. At this level, peasants merge affairs, and open an account book where income and expenditures are properly recorded.

A producers' co-operative of the *Malba* level attains a legal personality

only after the necessary formalities are fulfilled from the district branch office to the head office of the Ministry of Agriculture. In other words, a district branch office cannot declare an organisation of peasants a producers' co-operative unless this is approved by the head office and the certificate to this effect bearing the signature of the Minister is handed over to the co-operative, according to the spokesman of the Ministry.

The *Welba* level which comes next to the *Malba* is an advanced producers' co-operative wherein productivity is assessed on the basis of "points". Ownership of property is communal, and it was learnt that within this organisation tasks and benefits are distributed to members on the basis of the principle "from each according to his ability to each according to his work."

The third level of peasants' producers co-operative known as *Welland* has not been attained up to now and comprises a stage of "collective of producers' co-operatives" possessing a council at the district level.

According to the directives for agricultural producers' co-operative of June 1979 issued by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), the task of a *Welland* council "will include economic production in both agriculture and industry, marketing, building of dykes and irrigation canals, road construction within the district, construction of guest houses, recreation halls, mess halls, etc. Gradually the council will grow to follow-up and co-oridnate administrative and social task".

Officials at the Ministry of Agriculture reckon that this level of organisation which demands a very high level of technology may be achieved within the coming five to seven years.

The benefits to peasants of organising themselves at a higher level can be seen from the fact that whereas the monthly income of a peasant in a peasants' association is 41 Birr, that of his counterpart in the producers' co-operative is 127 Birr — although this is only a conservative estimate.

Another advantage to be gained by the peasants is that the Ministry of Agriculture is rendering land use planning facilities to the producers' co-operatives. The Ministry is reported to have specialists in different fields including engineers and surveyors who plan land belonging to producers' co-operatives in a way that the members could derive the maximum advantage from it. It was learnt that 24 peasants producers' co-operatives have up to now received land use planning services.

CSO: 4420

COMPLETION OF TWO-YEAR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Certificates and special prizes were awarded to 66 young Ethiopians that successfully completed a two-year Russian language course at a special ceremony held at the Soviet Permanent Exhibition Wednesday.

The certificate-awarding ceremony was preceded by brief remarks made by two speakers. The opening speech was delivered by Comrade Getahoun Birru, Executive Secretary of the Ethio-Soviet Friendship Committee, who congratulated the language course participants for their successful accomplishment. He said the committee supports the activities of the Soviet Permanent Exhibition in Ethiopia including the language course it is conducting.

The executive secretary noted that Russian is somewhat a difficult language to learn and heartily greeted those students that completed with distinction and even promised that the committee will do all within its means to assist them. He said Russian is an international language that will enable them access to scientific socialism and important literary works published in this same language.

Speaking next, Comrade Dr. V. Kharlamov, Head of the Soviet Permanent Exhibition and first secretary in the Embassy of the USSR, observed that the auditorium was filled with people who love the Russian language and who voluntarily came to learn it. He said this language was used by Russian literary giants and emphasized that Russian is a language of revolution. He cited several examples including "All Power To The Soviets", which was first announced in the Russian language. Dr. Kharlamov added that Russian is a language of friendship and solidarity. He said it is a great language of great culture, a real and geunine language used to wipe out illiteracy from the Soviet soil.

The head of the cultural centre quoted a famous Russian writer as saying that he would like to learn Russian because Lenin spoke that language.

The certificates and special prizes were handed out to the participants by Comrade Muza Sorminskaya, senior teacher. Meanwhile the director of the Russian language course, Comrade Alexander Myssiakov revealed that 15 of the best students have been offered scholarships for higher studies in the Soviet Union. He said that a new batch of students totalling about 300 can be enrolled for the next course which is expected to start on the 1st of October. Registration for the courses will be open August 15 to September 15.

The occasion was highlighted by a concert consisting of Russian poems, songs and dance by participants of the language course. A special performance of revolutionary songs and dance was presented by the cultural group from Higher Two urban dwellers' association.

CSO: 4420

OFFICERS GRADUATED FROM POLITICO-MILITARY COURSE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

AWASSA (ENA) — Sixty two officers, who completed a three-month officer's course given under the Southern Sector Command, graduated Sunday and received certificates and special prizes from Comrade Col. Zewde Gebreyes, Deputy Commander of the Sector Command.

The graduates who were serving in the militia as battalion and company commanders were raised to the rank of second Lieutenant by the revolutionary government because of their leadership capability. A three-month military training and political consciousness course was given to them to make the more capable in their future leadership.

Comrade Captain Bekele Bantwered, the commandant of the training school and Comrade Lt. Siyum Meskele, education officer of the Southern Sector Command, spoke on the occasion recalling the sacrifices paid by the southern Revolutionary Liberation Army for the unity and territorial integrity of the country. They also outline the contributions made by the army in agitating and organizing the masses against the class enemy.

Comrade Major Girma Ayele, chief of the political department of the sector and member of the Central Committee of COPWE, congratulated the graduates for their educational success and praised the services they rendered to the cause of the revolution and the broad masses. He urged them to intensify the revolutionary process for the fulfilment of COPWE's mission.

CSO: 4420

UPESUNA-BOLSHEVIK STUDENTS PRAISE COPWE ESTABLISHMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Progressive, peace-loving and democratic forces find in the Ethiopian Revolution an added and viable strength in their struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

This was noted by Comrade Ali Ahmed and Comrade Milkias Lussanu, representatives of the Ethiopian Students' Union in Europe and the United Progressive Ethiopian Students Union in North America (UPESUNA-BOLSHEVIK) respectively who took part in the recently held historic First Congress of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE).

The two comrades made their observation about the Ethiopian Revolution during a press statement in which they noted the strong foundation on which the Ethiopian Revolution was based and lauded the stage attained by it at present.

The progressive measures taken by the Revolution through immense sacrifices and the glorious victories scored for the broad masses of Ethiopia reflect the fact that the masses are always certain to triumph in their struggle for freedom, said the two comrades.

Importance of Party

While elaborating on COPWE's objectives and activities, Comrade Ali and Comrade Milkias emphasized the importance of the founding of the party of the working people which defends the interests of oppressed peoples and guides their struggle along the Marxist-Leninist line.

The two students' representatives said that COPWE reflects the interest of the oppressed class and defines the right and scientific approach towards party formation and its central leadership. It is a strong organization that rallies together the isolated and scattered strength of communists, according to Comrade Ali and Comrade Milkias.

Commenting on the role of youth associations, Comrade Ali and Comrade Milkias said that in a socialist country they are one of the means for translating the goals and objectives of the party and as such contribute effectively to social development and to the further advance of the revolutionary process. It is the responsibility of any progressive organization to shape the youth with Marxism-Leninism and make them a dynamic force on which the Revolution and the party will always draw constant strength, said Comrade Ali and Comrade Milkias.

The two comrades said that Ethiopian students abroad are anxiously waiting for the day on which the youth association will come into being at the national level. They added that in accordance with the directives of COPWE, they are ready to contribute whatever is expected of them for the fulfillment of the Commission's goals.

In conclusion, Comrade Ali and Comrade Milkias pointed out that at the 19th congress of the Ethiopian Students Association in Europe held in West Berlin, it had been decided that the association in Europe and UPESUNA-BOLSHEVIK should be directed under one central leadership. The two comrades expressed their interest in sharing the experiences of the associations with Ethiopian youth organizations within the country.

CSO: 4420

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON AIR LINK WITH CUBA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Yussuf Ahmed, Minister of Transport and Communications and member of the Central Committee of COPWE, returned here yesterday after attending the 10-day conference of second Ethio-Cuban Economic Scientific and Technical Joint Commission.

In a statement at the Bole International Airport, Comrade Yussuf who was leading an 11-member delegation to the conference, said that the joint commission had held lengthy discussions on agricultural, industrial, health and educational matters as well as those related to communications.

Comrade Yussuf disclosed that a protocol has been signed regarding the establishment of an air link between Ethiopia and Cuba. Decision has also been taken that experts of the two countries study details of bringing about greater efficiency in the fields of communications, posts and telecommunications services between the two countries.

Comrade Yussuf declared that Cuba had agreed to enhance its assistance in the medical and educational areas and to send more doctors to Ethiopia while at the same time granting scholarship opportunities to Ethiopians.

The delegation had visited Ethiopian students at the Isle of Youth and had given briefings on the objectives of COPWE and the official launching of its activities, according to Comrade Yussuf. He further pointed out that the delegation had been highly impressed by the general condition of the students and their deep sentiment towards the process of the Ethiopian Revolution and their education in general.

The delegation has in addition visited newly established factories and economic institutions in Cuba and had gained valuable experience, for development endeavours in Ethiopia, Comrade Yussuf noted. The conference lasted for 10 days, it was learnt.

CSO: 4420

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SIGNS AGREEMENTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jul 80 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — An Ethiopian delegation which toured five socialist countries recently signed co-operation agreements with the chambers of commerce and industry of the Soviet Union, Hungary and Bulgaria, according to Comrade Ayenew Bitewolgne, President of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce (ECC).

The delegation which included government officials and representatives of city chambers returned here recently after a month-long tour of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria at the invitation of the [illegible] countries.

A press release issued by the public relations department of the ECC quotes Comrade Ayenew as stating that the agreements with the chambers of the three countries provides for joint endeavour between the signatories for "full co-operation for further strengthening and developing economic relations."

The agreements also provide for exchange of information, expansion of knowledge of economic, scientific and technological nature, exchange of trade missions, the establishment of commercial contacts, technical assistance and co-operation in encouraging and supporting mutual participation of their member companies in industrial and commercial exhibitions, seminars, conferences and other events of international importance.

During its tour, the delegation also held fruitful discussions on matters of common interest which will help in the way of reorganizing Ethiopian chambers of commerce in line with socialist principles, the release said.

CSO: 4700

IMPERIALISM EXPOSED IN ATTEMPT TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Yacob Wolde-Mariam]

[Text]

It is natural for all modern roads to be leading to Moscow. The road of international peace and friendship transcending all political and ideological boundaries is already beginning to take athletes of the world community to that Soviet city — among them athletes from Britain, France, Italy and other West European countries. This is a big blow to the schemes devised by President Carter to torpedo the Moscow Olympics for serving the interests of imperialism.

Such a universal rebuff to American imperialism and its West German, Chinese and Japanese votaries is a triumph for international peace and understanding. When the Olympic spirit was restored in 1896, the driving force behind the revival of the ancient Greek games was solely motivated by an intrinsic desire to create an atmosphere of international understanding in the sports field in a world seriously torn apart by political rivalries, internecine wars, predatory colonialism and racial conflicts.

Olympic Spirit

The modern Olympic games was, in fact, revived at a time when the scramble for Africa among the West European powers was at its peak — and when Yankee imperialism was committing acts of barbaric genocide against the peoples of Latin America. It is only enough to recall that it was in 1896 that colonial Italy invaded Ethiopia at Adowa, to be ultimately beaten black and blue through the indomitable fighting spirit of our worthy forefathers.

None of the leading imperialist powers had then raised their voice advocating the suspension of Italy from the Olympic games on the grounds that it had invaded an independent African nation. Although racialism in sports is also contrary to the Olympic spirit, neither President Carter nor his British consort has any political scruples about their sportsmen and sportswomen paying homage to apartheid so systematically.

Afghanistan has an inalienable right to seek and obtain assistance from any nation in the world to defend its revolution against the endless intrigues and machinations of international imperialism. This is in accord with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations Organisation. The issue of Soviet troops going to Afghanistan at the request of a legitimate government in Kabul has no relevance whatsoever to the cause of keeping the Olympic movement alive.

Duplicity and Deception

For those of us who have lived through the diurnal terrors of fascism when valiant patriots were being butchered and poisoned into submission by Mussolini's thugs — and when the brains of many a man were being blown out by the hammers that they were wielding — it is to be recalled that Italy was allowed to participate in the Olympic games of 1936 held in Nazi Germany, although it was then enjoying its spoils of aggression against our country. During the same year, the nazis and the fascists were busy installing Franco in power by operating through their fifth columnists in Spain.

It is very telling of the duplicity and deception of international imperialism led by the ruling circles of the United States of America that President Carter's predecessors did not raise a finger of protest against Nazi Germany's hosting of the Olympic Games of 1936 when those atrocious acts of aggression were being committed against the poor and defenceless peoples of Ethiopia and Spain. Even Japan — now a votary of American imperialism — had, by 1936, comfortably settled itself down in Manchuria. If sports and politics didn't mix between 1896 and 1976, why should they have doing so in 1980 to please the whims of international imperialism? Imperialism is, indeed, getting bankrupt politically, economically, morally, and spiritually.

History also tells us that there was a "Boxer Uprising" in China in 1900 in protest against European imperialism. Tibet was invaded by Britain in 1904. Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908. The Balkan League made war on Turkey in 1912. Yet, none of these acts of aggression were believed to create sufficient cause to suspend the Olympic games held during those years. The reason is not far to seek. As I mentioned earlier, the Olympic games was revived in an atmosphere of international conflict in an effort to banish war by creating a forum of friendship in the sports field.

Partners of Apartheid

Baron Pierre de Coubertsen of France was inspired to call an international conference in Sorbonne, Paris, in 1894 for reviving the Olympic games, after an interruption lasting 1,503 years, with a view to bringing athletes of all countries together "unmindful of national rivalries, jealousies and differences of all kinds and with all considerations of politics, race, religion, wealth and social status eliminated." It is an ideal being consistently violated with impunity, today, by the United States and Britain through their sporting links with apartheid South Africa.

It is characteristic of British hypocrisy to be shedding crocodile tears for the people of Afghanistan whose revolution is being gallantly defended by the Soviet Union. Britain was playing host to the Olympic games in 1948 — a year in which the Palestinian Arabs were being left abandoned by Britain to the mercy of zionist terrorists. It is to be also recalled that when the Olympic games was held in 1956, Britain and France were carrying out acts of naked aggression against Egypt in collusion with Israel. Nobody had also questioned the right of the United States to participate in the Olympic games between 1960 and 1972, although that imperialist power was then committing one of the most atrocious crimes against men, women infants, and even unborn babies in Vietnam — to say nothing of the indiscriminate destruction of nature.

The Soviet Union has every right in the world to play the role of a valiant defender of socialism. In conformity with the prophetic utterances made by Marx and Engels, posterity is bound to inherit a "brave new world" of socialism. American imperialism cannot make up for the ground that it is constantly losing in the ideological struggle to socialism by playing the despicable role of a fly in the ointment of the Olympic movement — a movement that transcends politics, religion, and race. The very fact that athletes from 83 countries are making intensive preparations to participate in the Moscow games provides sufficient proof — if proof is needed at all — that imperialism is not strong enough to throw a wet blanket on the Olympic spirit.

By blackmailing their athletes to keep away from Moscow all that the United States, West Germany, Japan and China are proving is that they are the cancer of global peace and friendship.

CSO: 4620

U.S. CONDEMNED FOR INDIAN OCEAN MILITARY BUILDUP

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Military Buildup"]

[Excerpts]

The recent OAU Summit Conference in Freetown demanded that the US Naval and Airforce base in the Indian Ocean Island of Diego Garcia should be returned to Mauritius, its rightful owner. The Summit also declared that the Indian Ocean should be a peace zone as had been demanded on various occasions by the OAU, the United Nations and the Non-aligned Movement.

No sooner had the OAU resolution been passed than information was leaked to the mass media in the US that the Carter administration is speeding up construction work in Diego Garcia Island which is to serve as the key link in the system of ensuring the growing American military presence in the Indian Ocean. By expanding and strengthening its military facilities in the island, the US intends to use it to bring pressure to bear on the littoral states and for interference in their internal affairs.

The American military build-up for aggressive purposes has met with strong objection from the Indian Ocean States, the socialist community and the whole of progressive mankind. Delegates to numerous international conferences have emphatically protested against the dangerous military schemes of imperialism in the Indian Ocean and called for the immediate withdrawal of US naval forces from the the region and for the dismantling of foreign military bases.

That the Indian Ocean should become a zone of peace and security is a daily demand being voiced not only by the

countries of the region but also by all peace-loving people all over the world. The World Peace Council recently mounted a global campaign against American military build-up in the Indian Ocean and asked the US imperialists to pull out of Diego Garcia and the whole region.

All these calls for peace have evidently fell on deaf ears. Washington has long since become insensitive to the voice of reason and preferred to pursue a policy of stepping up the arms race in its quest for domination and for exploiting the natural resources of the developing countries under the threat of military intervention. If the 1970's were marked by a historic turn towards relaxation of international tension under conditions of detente, the 1980's, judging from Washington's present policy, see to be heralding a new threat to peace caused by international imperialism, spearheaded by US imperialism.

Those who cherish peace cannot naturally remain indifferent to these provocative actions on the part of Washington and its partners and to the building of US military muscle in the Indian Ocean. The OAU's legitimate call for returning Diego Garcia to Mauritius, for dismantling American military bases there and to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and security needs to be followed up through a universal campaign to force the American administration heed the demand of progressive mankind and that of world peace forces in general.

The United Nations and the Non-aligned Movement should take up the matter on a priority basis and urge member states not to give any facilities for American warships steaming in the Indian Ocean. The threat to world peace and security, which is right now brewing in the Indian Ocean, should be removed so as to save mankind from the catastrophe of another major conflict.

CSO: 4620

REFUGEE GOODS, FOOD, TRANSPORTATION NEEDS DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jul 80 pp 2, 5

[Article by N. Easwaran]

[Excerpts]

A lonely bird, perched on the top of branchless tree, which looked like an abandoned telephone pole, started flapping its wings but steadily lost height and dropped dead on the virtually baked ground where carcasses of livestock, left behind by helpless herdsmen, are strewn all over the place. This is how an official of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) described the scene of a drought-stricken area which he had recently visited. During the conversation it turned out that the drought which has hit Ethiopia this year is no less in magnitude than the one which claimed the lives of 200,000 people and decimated a good portion of the livestock population followed by waves of food shortages in the early 1970's.

The drought has now severely hit nine administrative regions exposing to the danger of famine an estimated 5.1 million people, of whom 1.8 million are displaced people in the eastern and south-eastern regions — victims of Somalia's war of aggression who had lost their property and means of livelihood and who require rehabilitation. Orphaned children and elderly people who have lost their next of kin are badly in need of food, shelter and clothing. The socio-economic infrastructures destroyed by the war have to be rebuilt and rehabilitated.

Required Assistance

The RRC has already informed international organisations and friendly governments of the gravity of the situation which is beyond the capability of the Ethiopian Government to cope with. A document prepared by the RRC gives a breakdown of the drought victims in the nine administrative regions: Eritrea 1,002,000, Tigrai 963,000, Wello 950,000, Gondar 90,000, Shewa 70,000, Hararghe 1,001,000 out of whom 974,000 are war displaced people, Bale 587,281 all of whom are displaced by the war and are being rehabilitated, Sidamo 270,000 including victims of war, and Gamo Gofa 227,500. In terms of percentage of population affected, Bale is the worst followed by Eritrea, Ti-

grai, Wello, Hararghe and Gamo Goffa.

The grain requirement for the affected population until the end of this year is estimated by RRC at 358,457 metric tons, out of which 100,000 metric tons are expected to be covered from local sources, leaving about 258,457 metric tons to be provided by donation from outside. High protein supplementary food to the tune of 38,340 metric tons required by the affected people has to be mainly met by donations from outside, while part of it could be locally produced provided the necessary cash and other assistance are made available. The butter oil requirement of 6,207 metric tons has to be entirely covered by donations outside the country. While the salt requirements could be covered from local resources, sugar and tea needed have to come from outside the country. The other major external assistance required by the RRC are 1,290,320 blankets, 729,024 adults' clothings and 561,316 children's clothings.

The RRC says that the drought-affected population often need to travel to get their rations, thereby necessitating the establishment of temporary shelters alongside the distribution centres. The war-affected population also needs temporary shelters until such time that full rehabilitation is effected. Furthermore, makeshift stores and health facilities are required so as to cater for services on an emergency basis. The RRC is convinced that these facilities can be readily put up if canvases or durable plastic sheets and tents are made available. The RRC's urgent requirements are 1,000 pieces of canvases, each 100 metre long, and 1,000 tents, each to accommodate 12 persons.

Relief Supplies

According to the RRC, the water supply situation in the drought-affected areas, particularly in the lowlands, is very acute and calls for extraordinary measures so as to mitigate the shortage. Drinking water is often provided after being transported from far away places. Hence, the need for water tankers both for point distribution and for mounting on trucks is very urgent. The RRC needs 1,572 water tankers of 10,000 litres capacity and 1,064 others with capacities varying between 1,000 and 4,000 litres.

Cash assistance for transportation of relief supplies is estimated at 107,021,720 Birr. In addition, the RRC needs 160 cargo trucks and ten trucks with a capacity of 13,000 litres each to effectively utilize the water tankers already mentioned above. Cash assistance to buy fuel, oil and spare parts is expected from external donors who are requested to make available 3.6 million Birr to cover such expenses.

It goes without saying that the colossal work aimed at providing services to cover more than five million affected people requires high mobility and instant communications. The small cars in the possession of the RRC are no more operational and need to be replaced by 50 landrovers with ten seats capacity, 30 pickup landrovers with a capacity of one ton each and 20 transreceivers to be mounted on cars or to be fixed at distribution centres. To effectively serve the affected people in Gondar and Gamo Goffa, the RRC also needs aluminium and rubber boats with outboard engines.

CSO: 4420

SIAD BARRE'S GEOGRAPHIC CLAIMS REFUTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Jacob Wolde-Mariam]

[Text] A Mythical Land

There is every reason to believe that Mohammed Siad Barre has his geography seriously muddled up. This is undoubtedly due to bad schooling. For very understandable reasons, Benito Mussolini's "civilizing mission" to the Horn of Africa didn't go much further than teaching reading, writing and arithmetic to the generation represented by that prominent votary of fascism. As things now stand, Mohammed Siad Barre is so muddled up in his conception of "east," "west," "north," and "south" that his arguments are obliterating the geographical existence of Somalia beyond all recognition in Africa. It is instructive to note where these arguments are actually leading Somalia.

"East," "west," "north," and "south" are geographical terms which indicate the four subdivisions or divisions of a region, country, continent, or the world. It is natural to believe that when Mohammed Siad Barre is talking in terms of "eastern," "western," "northern," and "southern" Somalia, the regions that he has in mind are contained within the political boundaries of his own country. There is ample reason to believe that this does not hold true for Somalia--to the continued bafflement of the world's cartographers and geographers.

Now, if it is legitimate to assume that what is known to Siad Barre as "western" Somalia is, in point of fact, a territory that is universally recognised as eastern Ethiopia, it is natural to believe that there is no such thing as an occidental region within the legitimate frontiers of our belligerent neighbour. If we push the argument further, we are bound to come to the conclusion that the whole of the Indian Ocean must also constitute what is being masqueraded by Mohammed Siad Barre as "eastern" Somalia. That is, between Ethiopia and the Indian Ocean there is neither an east nor a west to that purely mythical land known as Somalia.

What Mohammed Siad Barre has in mind when he is so often talking in terms of "northern" Somalia is also bound to embrace the whole of Djibouti. In these circumstances, it is easy to see that--possessing no real northern region under international law--what Mohammed Siad Barre chooses to call Somalia must be boiling down to a mere figment of his own fertile imagination. The same argument, of course, seems to be holding true for what is known as "southern" Somalia in the peculiar geographical lingo of Mohammed Siad Barre and company--what they call "southern" Somalia being actually known to the whole world as northern Kenya.

Such an argument does not leave any internationally recognised eastern, western, southern or northern region to Somalia. It is a pity that Somalia is willfully obliterating itself from geogrpahical existence by pandering to international falsehood. I am inclined to believe that it is in the interest of Somalia itself that Mohammed Siad Barre should revise his geography.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DEFENSE SQUAD MEMBERS--A total of 80 revolution defence squad members in Higher 19 kebele 57 graduated Sunday after completing a-six-month military and political education, according to ENA report. Certificates to the graduates were handed over by Comrade Makonnen Assefa, chairman of Higher 19, who urged the graduating batch to serve the broad masses with sincerity and dedication, it was learnt. Speaking earlier, Comrade Aberro Gebre, chairman of the kebele, recounted the type of training the graduates received and expressed their readiness to serve the masses. The ceremony was highlited by the staging of military tactics. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 3]

NAVAL CADETS GRADUATION--Asmara (ENA)--The Ethiopian Naval Force Training School here graduated its 20th batch of trainees at the completion of a naval apprentice course. The graduates received their certificates from Comrade Colonel Estifanos Gebre-Meskel, the chief of staff of the Northern Sector Command. Speaking after handing out the certificates, Comrade Estiphanos said that a nation's existence is guaranteed in so far as its defence capability is strengthened with the full backing of a strong and skilled manpower. He noted that the struggle waged by members of the Ethiopian Navy alongside the Revolutionary Army against secessionist bandits who vainly attempted to have control over Ethiopia's sea coasts, will forever be remembered by history. The chief of staff of the Northern Sector Command urged the graduates to build their creative ability aware of the fact that they are producers as well as fighters. Speaking earlier Comrade Petty Officer Anbessie Demmie, head of the Military Political Affairs of the Asmara Naval Training School branch, called on the graduates to implement fully the knowledge they received during the training period in an effort to strengthen the Ethiopian revolution. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Jul 80 pp 1, 3]

CUBAN MEDICINES DONATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Cuban government yesterday donated laboratory equipment and medicines worth two million and one hundred thousand Birr to be used towards livestock resources development service in Socialist Ethiopia. At a ceremony held within the premises of the storehouse of veterinary medicines and medical apparatus within the Ministry of Agriculture, the donation was handed over by Comrade Rolando Gallardo, the First Secretary of the Republic of Cuban Embassy to Socialist Ethiopia to Comrade Dr Assefa Wolde Giorgis, head of Livestock Resources Development Department within the same ministry. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Jul 80 p 1]

FRUIT PRODUCTION, EXPORTS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Hailu Shawl, the Minister of State Farms, said that up to 225,600 quintals of fruits and 196,000 quintals of vegetables are expected to be produced in the country under state farm run concerns during the current harvest season and that 20,000 quintals and 90,000 quintals of each respectively may reach the foreign market and thus earn the nation a sizeable amount of foreign currency. In an interview with ENA reporter, the minister also said that upwards of 37.2 million Birr worth of pesticides and insecticides were imported last year. Comrade Hailu noted moreover that the ministry purchased farm tractors, combine harvesters and other modern agricultural machinery costing nearly 7.5 million Birr during the same period. The Comrade minister noted also that a sizeable number of sheep farms, fisheries and dairies will be established during the next three years and that a total of 79,000 hectares of land are to be developed through irrigation as part of the ministry's immediate land reclamation project. It is to be recalled that the Ministry of State Farms had earlier indicated its plans for developing 1,000,000 hectares in the course of the next ten years. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Jul 80 pp 1, 5]

USSR RED CROSS DONATION--Soviet people feel deep concern over the reported consequences of prolonged drought in Ethiopia, from which the inhabitants of some areas have suffered. True to its humane principles and fully aware of the difficulties experienced by the population of the friendly country, the Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has resolved to give gratutuitous aid to Ethiopia. "Today, our society has been preparing medicaments, baby foods, milk powder, condensed milk, and sugar for shipping to Addis Ababa," said Yuri Ostalski, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet Red Cross Society. "We hope that our aid will to a certain extent improve the conditions of the people suffering from the consequences of drought." The activities of the Balcha Hospital of the Soviet Red Cross Society, working in Addis Ababa for more than 30 years now, also add to the high prestige of Soviet medical people in Ethiopia. People from all Ethiopian provinces turn to this hospital for aid. Besides, Soviet medical personnel receive patients in the poly-clinic of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, inoculating against various infectious diseases at the inoculation centre. The new gift of the Soviet Red Cross Society will help further strengthen friendship and co-operation between the two nations. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jul 80 p 4]

EEC DROUGHT DONATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (R R C) disclosed yesterday that the European Economic Community (EEC) has pledged to provide 17 million Birr worth food items under its regular food aid programme to persons affected by natural and man-made disasters in Ethiopia. The RRC said the latest pledge, consisting of 15,000 tons of cereals, 2,700 tons of skimmed milk and 1,000 tons of butter-oil, shows the European Economic Community's continuing concern for the well-being of Ethiopians living in areas affected by natural and man-made disasters, and expressed appreciations for the assistance. The present pledge of 17 million Birr worth food items brings the total EEC relief aid to Ethiopia since 1973 to more than 117 million Birr worth of food items. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 3]

POLITICO-MILITARY GRADUATES--Nazareth (ENA)--The Eighty-eight revolution defence squad members drawn from among workers of the Ethio-Japanese Synthetic Textiles Factory at the town of Mojo graduated recently on completion of a six-month military and political course. It was the third batch of workers'revolution defence squad graduates from the Ethio-Japanese Synthetic Textiles Factory, and certificates were given to the newly trained group by Comrade Million Kebede of the All Ethiopia Trade Union. The paredness to produce while struggling and struggle while producing. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SUFFERS SEVERE SETBACK 1979-1980

London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Jul 80 pp 1280-1281

[Text]

The Gambian Government has increased the minimum wage from D.3.50 to D 4.50 in recognition of the problems which inflation is causing on the lower rungs of the labour ladder, the Minister of Finance and Trade, Alhaji Muhammadou Cham, announced during his Budget speech. A correspondent looks at some other aspects of the economy as set out in the speech.

INTRODUCING the 1980/81 Budget, the Minister of Finance and Trade, Alhaji Momadou Cadi Cham, first reviewed the international economic scene of the past year and the prospects for the future then turned to domestic matters.

Economic activity in The Gambia during the financial year 1979/80 had suffered a severe setback, he said, because of a sharp decline in agricultural production which is the mainstay of the economy. The extremely low level of agricultural production was due to a number of factors. The most significant of these was the highly-unfavourable pattern of rainfall. There was a prolonged dry spell during July-August, 1979, which resulted in poor germination and growth of crops. Then unseasonal rainfall during November, 1979, adversely affected the quality of the groundnuts.

The situation was further aggravated by the widespread pest infestation which caused havoc to cereal crops in the country.

Groundnut production in 1979/80 has been the lowest for over a dozen years. Barely 70,000 tons were purchased by Licensed Buying Agents and actual deliveries were some 65,000 tons. Matters were further aggravated by the poor prices for oil and oilseeds prevailing in the world commodities markets. Consequently, the GPMB is likely to end up with a substantial trading deficit.

Cotton plantings were down in 1979/80: around 1,040 hectares in Upper River and MacCarthy Island Divisions, compared to 1,680 hectares in 1978/79. Although the 1978/79 acreage was greater the yield per acre and overall total production for 1979/80 was higher. The average yield of 907 kilograms per hectare registered this year is the highest since the ADB-funded Cotton Project was launched.

The success of the 1979/80 cotton crop was due to a large extent to the very effective pest control measures adopted, coupled with an efficient farm supervision. Alhaji Cham observed "Cotton farmers deserve to be congratulated for the keen interest and enthusiasm they demonstrated."

Rice: This year saw completion of the work of the Chinese Agro-Technical Team on land reclamation connected with the Rice Irrigation Project. In 1979/80, the Chinese team reclaimed 68 hectares of land — thus bringing the total area exploited to 1,074 hectares. In addition, the team rehabilitated 7,970 metres of irrigation canals in the newly-opened rice fields. It is

expected that 11 000 tonnes of pelagic can still be harvested.

Fisheries. Efforts is to explore resources for the benefit of the Gambian people which should lead to a greatly increased consumption of fish by the local population.

A pilot programme in fish culture has been launched in the MacCarthy Island Division with the help of the Catholic Relief Services and the Peace Corps. The initial aim is to demonstrate the techniques of fish farming to the farmers and to interest them in fish farming as an additional source of income.

The Government is still seeking funds to finance the restructuring of the Fish Marketing Corporation. A report from the FAO on the long-term investment needs of the Industrial Fisheries Sector is now being considered by the government. The total project investment would be in the region of D30m. Already an order for two 750t fishing trawlers has been placed with DANIDA as a first step towards creating a fishing fleet for the Corporation.

Provisional estimates of gross domestic product show that because of the steep fall in agricultural production, nominal Gross Domestic Product fell sharply. GDP at current market prices is estimated to have fallen from D301.6m in 1978/79 to D280.7m in 1979/80, a fall of 18.1 per cent. However, compared with 1977/78, which was severely affected by drought, nominal GDP for 1979/80 was D44.2m higher, or 20.4 per cent.

Nominal Gross Domestic Product growth arising from agriculture is estimated to have come down from D158.6m in 1978/79 to D108.5m in 1979/80 showing a drop of D50.1m or 34.1 per cent. As a consequence, GDP originating from wholesale and retail trade declined from D60.1m in 1978/79 to D52.6m in 1979/80, a drop of 10.2 per cent. This was due to the losses suffered by GPMB on account of the disastrous groundnut crop, which also gave the transport sector a severe setback.

Building work, however, was buoyant because of the various development projects under way. The GDP originating from construction and quarrying increased from D11.8m in 1978/79 to D16.6m in 1979/80, a rise of 40.7 per cent. The banking and insurance sector contribution to total GDP rose 20 per cent from D7.2m in 1978/79 to D8.7m. Similarly the contribution of public service increased from D34.0m in 1978/79 to D37.2m, showing a rise of 9.4 per cent, thanks mainly to faster implementation of the Development Plan.

As a result of the faster implementation of development projects, the level of employment during the year 1979 increased significantly. The number of employees was higher both in the public and private sectors. Buoyant construction activity affected the overall level of employment in the country.

It has been estimated that employees in establishments employing 5 or more workers in December 1979 was 9 per cent higher than in December 1978. Much of this was the result of a sharp steep increase in private sector construction activity. The total number of employees in construction activity in private sector is estimated to have increased by 50 per cent while the wage bill rose by 125 per cent. In the private sector as a whole, employment is estimated to have increased by 11 per cent while the wage bill went up 38 per cent. Employees in the public sector increased by 6 per cent. While the wage bill rose by about 10 per cent.

These figures imply that the total number of employees during 1979 went up by about 9 per cent while the total wage bill increased by 18 per cent compared with 1978. This suggests that average earnings per person in 1979 were higher by about 8 per cent than in the previous year. The increase in the average earnings per person in Public Sector was only about 2 per cent.

The rate of inflation in The Gambia *decelerated for the fourth consecutive year.* During the financial year 1979/80, the year-to-year increase in the Consumer Price Index was 5 per cent only compared with the double-digit increases in most of the industrialised and developing countries of the world. Indeed, not only is The Gambia's inflation rate the lowest in West Africa, it must also be among the lowest in the world.

External trade during 1978/79 increased by 9.4 per cent from D286.1m in 1977/78 to D313.4m in 1978/79. On the basis of partial data, it has been estimated that external trade during 1979/80 would be about D402m. This would imply a steep rise of D87m., or 26.6 per cent. Unfortunately the value of visible imports during 1979/80 has been provisionally estimated at about D296m compared with D221m in 1978/79 and D206m in 1977/78. The

exports that exports during the fiscal year ended were higher by D[illegible]m or 14.2 per cent. Moreover the major part of the increase was a result not of an increase in the volume of exports of about 24 per cent.

Imports also increased for the second successive year. Provisional figures suggest that the value of the commodity imports during the financial year 1979-80 should be about D[illegible]m compared with D[illegible]m in 1978-79 and D[illegible]m in 1977-78. This shows an increase of 12 per cent compared with the rise of 18 per cent in 1978-79 and a increase of 24 per cent during 1977-78. The increase was achieved partly through the rise in the value of the exports of fish which rose by about 56 per cent and partly by the increase of recorded re-exports which also rose significantly.

Overall, however, there was an increased deficit in visible trade, from D[illegible]m in 1978-79 to a provisional figure of D[illegible]m.

Provisional figures for the 1979/80 season were down compared with the previous season (from 4 Point July 7) by 4.2 per cent. Total tourist expenditure in the country for 1978-79 season was estimated to be about D[illegible]m while their expenditure for 1979-80 fell to D[illegible]m representing a 4 per cent decrease. Tourist per capita expenditure however increased from D[illegible] for the 1978-79 season to D[illegible] for 1979-80. The total revenue collected by Government in the form of taxes, fees and licences for the 1979-80 season is estimated to be D[illegible] as compared with D[illegible] for the 1978-79 season. This represents an increase of about 62 per cent. The overall economic rate of growth increased from 9.2 per cent in 1978-79 to 6.5 per cent in [illegible].

The Revenue Estimates for 1979-80 of D[illegible] have been revised to D[illegible] reflecting a net increase of D[illegible] or 10.4 per cent. The increase would be ascribed to an improved performance by the main revenue departments.

The 1979-80 Expenditure Estimates of D[illegible] have now been revised to D[illegible] showing an increase of D[illegible] or 1.8 per cent. The Estimated surplus on recurrent account has now been revised from D[illegible] to D[illegible].

Estimated Development Expenditure for 1979-1980 is now revised from D[illegible] to D[illegible].

Alhaji Muhammadou said that to try to combat the increasing embezzlement of public funds, which undermines the country's development, the Government had decided to disband the various internal audit units in Ministries and replace them with an integrated unit under the Ministry of Finance, which will be able to act with considerable flexibility and mobility but under close supervision.

Revenue Estimates for 1980-81 show an increase of D10,510,820, that is 13.7 per cent over the 1979-80 Estimates. The Expenditure estimates for the same period show an increase of D11,378,100, a growth of 15.7 per cent. A comparison between the 1980-81 Estimated Revenue of D87,647,780 and Estimated Expenditure of D81,858,450 reflect an estimated surplus of D5,789,330. The balance in the consolidated Revenue Fund at July 1, 1981, is estimated at D22.5m.

Some tax changes introduced under the Budget are given in *Dateline Africa* (page 13)[illegible].

In his concluding remarks Alhaji Muhammadou said: Admittedly, times are hard. Nevertheless we in The Gambia have a lot to thank God for. There is peace and stability in the country, which is lacking in many areas around the world. As the statistics on consumer prices indicate, there have been only very moderate increases in prices in the past year and we still have what is undoubtedly the lowest price level in our sub-region. The supply of essential goods has also been satisfactorily maintained. There are no mean achievements. Indeed, they are gigantic ones realised only through a process of partnership between Government and the masses with Government doing everything it could for the welfare of the nation. I have no doubt whatsoever that the Gambian people will continue with their Government to work for a better tomorrow.

[illegible] SECURITY'S SURVEILLANCE AMONGST NURSING QUESTIONS

Tsikata's Complaints

[illegible] DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[illegible]

NORMALLY when the Security Services put a person under surveillance, the person involved never knows or is the last to know.

Hence when ex-Captain Rudolf Tsikata, who gained some measure of notoriety as a first accused in one of the many subversion trials during the Acheampong regime walked into the office of the "Daily Graphic" to complain that he was being followed by the Security Services, the natural reaction was one of surprise.

Ex-Captain Rudolf Tsikata, the lanky personnel grey haired and formerly ex-officer of the Ghana Armed Forces who is reported to have fought in the Angolan liberation war and a taciturn enemy to [illegible] the Daily Graphic.

He said that for the past two weeks he had been followed everywhere he went by two cars and a motor bike. One of the cars he claimed belonged to the Military Intelligence and the other to the Special Branch. They follow him everywhere and carry out calls he [illegible] where he goes to bed at night and especially in the morning to follow him when he sports [illegible].

In desperation, Capt. Tsikata said he went to see Mr William Ofori Atta, Chairman of the Council of State at his home to tell him about what was going on. When he told his story, Mr Ofori Atta (Nana Wilks) was shocked and he urged him to go outside where he would be sure to see his followers.

True enough when Pan Wilks went out, he saw the two cars parked outside his house. He spoke to the men inside the cars who said that yes, they had been asked to follow Capt. Tsikata wherever he goes and that was just what they were doing. Asking Pan Wilks persuaded Capt. Tsikata he would ask the authorities concerned and do something.

In the meantime, a British Broadcasting Corporation film crew had arrived in the country and while Capt. Tsikata was driving one member around, his followers became unmanageable again and they then went to see Prof. Ekow Daniels, Minister of Internal Affairs, to complain.

The Minister denied any knowledge and according to Capt. Tsikata, promised that he would check up and ensure that he wasn't followed any more.

That evening, the tails disappeared out of sight, but the next morning they were back and that was the day when the B.B.C. crew went to do some filming at Achimota.

The B.B.C. crew turned around and started filming those supposed to be doing the surveillance.

After Capt. Tsikata told the 'Graphic' this story he invited the Acting Editor to find out the truth for herself. Miss Elizabeth Ohene therefore went and met Ex Capt. Tsikata's car.

He drove around for about one and a half miles and came back to the 'Graphic' car park. True enough the Peugeot followed all the way and parked right behind them when they came to a stop.

The interesting aspect to the story which the Daily Graphic has been unable to unravel is just as much why Capt. Tsikata is being followed but why the [illegible] Services surveillance has been abandoned in this case and it is being done so conveniently as to amount to harassment.

Pan Wilks confirmed the story and urged us to speak to Dr J. H. Nabila, the Minister in charge of Presidential Affairs.

Dr Nabila indicated he was aware of the situation but could hardly be expected to run the day-to-day activities of departments under his Ministry. He did say something to the effect though that some people had been charged with protecting the state and Captain Tsikata as he ex. officer himself could safely [illegible] and understand better why such measures are taken.

The Military Intelligence when contacted said that they had good reason to want to know the people that Capt. Tsikata saw.

Capt. Tsikata himself could not or would not tell the 'Graphic' what he might have done or was about to do to have brought him under such bright security searchlight apart from saying that he considered it unacceptable that simply because he held different views from the government, he should be followed round.

Capt. Tsikata is known to hold extreme left wing views but those authoritative sources have said that he is a member of the ruling People's National Party and has access to highly placed men in the Party.

Possibly Harassment Charged

[illegible] in Ghana [illegible] Jun 80 p 2

[illegible] "The Paradox of Democracy"]

[text]

[illegible] is one of those subjects in which you are damned if you dabble in it ... if you are equally damned if you avoid it.

Since it is impossible to expect that all [illegible] society would be done and will do it [illegible] manner, some people would consequently be charged with guarding the majority of the people against the few that would want to disrupt the smooth running of society.

It is so much easier to run an Intelligence Service in a totalitarian state because all it needs is to identify somebody or group of people as posing a threat to the security of the State and such people are kept quiet or out of circulation by any methods possible.

The joy about a democracy, however, is that it has room for cranks, anarchists, weirdos, extremists of all shapes and colours and even for people who profess not to believe in the democratic process at all.

All such characters are entitled to enjoy the benefits that accrue from a democracy notwithstanding the fact that under the systems that they might be advocating, nobody would even dare dream about such rights.

This, of course makes the job of those charged with running the security of the state that much more difficult, for they will have to accord everybody, weirdos and all, the same rights and privileges that all others enjoy.

It is very tempting to cut corners especially when you are convinced that it is all for the ultimate goal of preserving the state and maybe even more so when you are dealing with people who might even openly have proclaimed an eagerness to bring down through unconventional means, the democratic government that you seek to protect.

But we believe that the attraction of a democracy over a totalitarian state is that not only people with divergent views but even self-declared antagonists of the state can and should be treated in the same way.

We believe that the majority of the people in this country want to give democracy a chance to work, we also know that not many people will forgive the security agencies in a hurry, if through negligence on their part, the attempt at constitutional rule is aborted again.

All the same, trying to protect the state should not be at the cost of subverting the democratic process itself.

The problem becomes even more complex when viewed from past experience in this country when in the name of state security, dissent of all kinds was stifled ruthlessly and when personal scores were settled by simply branding a person as an enemy or threat to national security.

It might very well be that the security services have good reasons to put a particular citizen or group of people under surveillance, but it is crucial that the rules are scrupulously obeyed so that as a Ghanaian proverb says, "we are not seen to be throwing an egg at the hawk that wants to grab a chick."

We are obviously not in a position to tell when and under what circumstances a person should be investigated by the security agencies because we are not privy to the information at their disposal, but we can say that every citizen is entitled to his privacy and should be spared any form of harassment until there is evidence to show that the person in question wants to disrupt the peace of the country.

IT is now easier to count the number of people or organisations that have not been on strike than to attempt to list those that have been on strike.

We have said it on numerous occasions that it is impossible to expect that anybody who is on a salary in Ghana these days can and will agree to whatever he is given.

It is a well-known fact that nobody lives on his salary in Ghana. The common saying is that you have to be either a magician or a thief to be able to survive on a salary in this country. We urged the government a long time ago to take the bold step of freezing all wages and salaries for about two years or at least until some modicum of sanity is restored in the country's economic affairs.

The Government has suprisingly been behaving as though it were possible to satisfy the needs of the people by increasing salaries.

Government waited until each organisation put it in a state of blackmail and then gave in to wage demands that could not possibly be met by the economic realities of the country.

Thus in the attempt to please every group as the agitation became intense, the government has allowed itself to take decisions that would otherwise not have been taken but for the atmosphere of crisis. Right now even the Civil Service which had salary increases of up to 50% very recently is getting restive again and even those who had huge increases few weeks ago are getting themselves in a situation to start agitating again.

It is time, we believe that the government faced realities. There has been so much talk about harsh and unpopular decisions that have to be taken. Nobody has yet seen any such decision taken which would set the stage for suffering today to benefit tomorrow.

There is no way that anybody will be satisfied by salary increases and some people will have to suffer more than others in the interim if something is to be done to help the present impasse.

If the people can see what future it is that they are being urged to sacrifice for, it will be surprising just how many people will be able and willing to tighten their belts a few more inches.

BRIEFS

DPRK CULTURAL COOPERATION--Ghana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) yesterday signed an agreement which aims at strengthening cooperation in the fields of culture, sports and education. Dr Kwamena Ocran, Minister of Education, Culture and Sports, signed for the Government while Mr Choi U Hin, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Ghana, signed for his government. Under the agreement, both countries are expected to encourage mutual contacts and visits of delegations, including art troupes, sports teams and the exchanges of experts and personalities in the fields of science, education and literature. Other fields of cooperation are: public health, physical culture and mass media communications which will help promote understanding and exchange of experiences. The agreement will be in force for five years and unless one of the contracting parties notifies the other six months before the expiration of the term of its validity, it will be extended automatically for another term of five years. -GNA. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Jun 80 p 4]

OMBUDSMAN'S NOMINATION WITHDRAWN--The President has withdrawn the nomination of Professor Kamal Ibn Iyandoh for the post of Ombudsman. Mr E. D. Nabeni, Chairman of the Appointments Committee who threw the bombshell in Parliament did not assign any official reason for the withdrawal. He told the House that while the Committee was considering the nomination of Professor Iyandoh, the President withdrew it. Professor Iyandoh, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Ghana, appeared before the Committee for vetting on March 31, this year. He told a questioner that in fact he was capable of discharging the duties of an Ombudsman and added that he knew he would be accepted by both "high and low people". In another development, the Committee could not recommend the appointment of Dr N. N. Nunu Amah as the Deputy Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. The first Deputy Speaker simply told the House that the Committee was unable to recommend Dr Nunu Amah's nomination. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Jun 80 p 1]

CSO: 4700

BRIEFS

[illegible] REPORTEDLY OUT--Following the agreements entered into by the Islamic countries at Islamabad related to the boycotting of the USSR, Guinean President Sekou Toure has just dismissed the Soviet military advisers present in his country. The Soviet Embassy must also undergo a reduction of its personnel. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French No 408 14 Jul 80 p 24]

[illegible]

OPINION DIVIDED ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

Debate on Vote

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

KENYA's newspapers are doing a good job in revealing some of the scandals that have been going on, the House was told.

Contributing to the debate on the vote of the President's Office, Mr Pio Khambhaita (Pandhori) said some of the newspapers published should be followed up in this Bill.

Defending the Press against accusations of political manipulation, the MP asked how many papers had been taken to court for it. He said what the Press published was a true reflection of what was going on.

The Press should not be used for nothing, he said and added: The Government should work with the truth.

Supporting the vote, Mr Fred Omido (Butula) pleaded with newspapers for revealing [illegible] saying Members could not [illegible] country. Wananchi also wanted to have news about the [illegible] but not the [illegible] he said.

Mr Omido said it was [illegible] President Moi by some members of the Press and [illegible] should be allowed [illegible] case.

He said it was not [illegible] newspapers, as could [illegible] and suffer [illegible] case.

Mr Omido said [illegible] of the country [illegible] of the positions they held in Government.

Mr Mohamed Sheikh Ali (Mandera West) stressed the importance of having a free Press saying: "The Press works as a watchdog for the public. The work it is doing is vital if we are to survive. The Press is acting in good faith."

Pointing out that those working in the Press were human, the MP said the Daily Press was responsible and performing a necessary job.

An Assistant Minister for Industry, Mr Mohamed Sheikh Adan (Mandera East) said that [illegible] the Press MPs and members of political [illegible] supported or understood.

The Minister asked the [illegible] to have at least [illegible] the Press should [illegible] he said.

The Minister said the Press had a right [illegible] and were doing [illegible] The Press should be [illegible] understanding between [illegible] The Press should [illegible] to the people [illegible] Press and what it [illegible] to.

[illegible] the complaints the Assistant Minister said the [illegible] Ministry and Special Branch should be given facts before [illegible] of being accused of being [illegible]

[illegible] Mr Ethuro Nzomo and the Government [illegible] the Press [illegible] the public.

He accused the Press of sensationalising things so as to make better sales.

This would hardly help the President. The newspapers are creating doubts and they should stop this and put the Presidency [illegible]

He said that some of the newspapers were being read outside Kenya.

The newspapers should help create a situation that is acceptable to the country, he said and cautioned that security might be forced to [illegible] for spoiling the good name of Kenya.

Hon members should not be [illegible] but to [illegible] Nominated MP James Dhanna said.

Mr Dhanna asked: For how long are we going to allow the [illegible] to continue even when it [illegible] newspapers insulting our [illegible]

He said the time had come when the operations of some newspapers should be examined, adding: If possible ban some of these papers.

Freedom of Press [pic]

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

[illegible] what is an [illegible] We [illegible] this will help us [illegible]

[illegible] by some politicians and others, to blunder [illegible] a direct obstruction of anything at the present [illegible] [illegible] the truth. We have a [illegible] [illegible] in competition with [illegible] the [illegible] Government. Neither [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MINISTER CLAIMS BORDER SECURE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

[illegible] to reiterate that the [illegible] is in danger to necessitate the permanent stationing of the army at the border, Mr Bomet Assistant Minister in the President's Office, **Mr Justus ole Tipis**, said.

He assured the House that security [illegible] were constantly kept. The armed forces are well [illegible] and quite mobile, Mr Tipis said.

The Minister was answering a question from **Dr Muhsen Mango** (Nyali East) who had sought to know what a permanent army of all kinds was needed to be established in Wajir District to patrol the border area.

The Assistant Minister said in the wake of the Ethiopian [illegible] security [illegible] and he was in good [illegible].

Asked in a supplementary question whether he was aware that armed bandits from [illegible] constantly [illegible] Kenya to raid and loot cattle from [illegible] Mr Tipis said the [illegible] was aware of the raid [illegible]. He said the police and the administration police were on a [illegible] to deal with such [illegible] raids.

He also said that Kenya's armed forces were stationed somewhere near Rumu.

CSO: 4420

SOME ISSUES FACING COTTON INDUSTRY MUST BE RESOLVED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

AN appeal to the police and other officials to track down clerks who steal farmers' cotton during the buying period has been made by the Chairman of the Cotton Lint and Marketing Board Mr. Oginga Odinga. We hope this appeal is taken seriously by the rest of the officialdom as the buying of cotton has been unsatisfactory in the past.

As the ginneries are widely scattered, the clerks who are sent by the Board or co-operatives during the buying periods have unnecessarily harassed wananchi by delaying purchases until night at times. There are buying centres where wananchi have waited for the clerks to weigh their cotton for two or three days. Of course, if one leaves a bag for the clerks, weighing can be facilitated. If the clerks fiddle with farmers' cotton what some buying agents do is outright robbery.

The Board does not have complete coverage of the country. As a result, it appoints some traders as its buyers. What these buyers pay wananchi for their cotton has no relationship at all to official prices. They decide on their own what to pay. There have been occasions when these agent buyers have paid different prices for particular grades, all within the same day. This is a problem the Chairman ought to address himself to. It is a major source of discontent among cotton farmers. Agents who practise this robbery ought to be prosecuted.

Usually, cotton as a crop is handled at the ground level by multipurpose co-operatives who handle other crops, and sometimes milk. As cotton is essentially grown in relatively dry and agriculturally less developed areas, there are normally fewer co-operative officials and agricultural

officials are not as numerous as in other more agriculturally developed areas. As a result, the co-operatives have almost no guidance on the agronomic and grading practices. Farmers then tend to grow the crop on a hit-and-run basis as extension officials are so thin on the ground.

Yet it is this cotton which is so haphazardly graded and bought as to lead to farmers losing money.

Another significant problem of the cotton industry is the manner of ginning. District cotton committees keep complaining of cotton going from year to year without being ginned. We are not sure whether this also affects the time of payment to farmers, but it clearly affects the industries using cotton. They complain that they never get enough and on time. As a result, some have had to import raw cotton. This not only wastes foreign exchange but also keeps some income away from the farmers. There really is no good reason why cotton should lie in ginneries for two years. The Board ought to ensure that it is processed quickly.

This country should be able to grow enough cotton to fulfil the demands of its textile industry. Heretofore, this has not been done since the Ministry of Agriculture has not allocated enough resources to cotton. There are insufficient extension people for the crop. Some agriculturalists argue that cotton ought to be handled by specialised co-operatives which will ensure better distribution of specialised inputs like pesticides, fertilisers and rental spray equipment where farmers cannot afford to buy them for cash. It is time the Board and the Ministry resolved some of these issues.

Perhaps the single most critical issue to be faced by the policy-makers is that of labour shortage in the cotton zones. In the past, some policy-makers have pretended that there is ample labour in these zones. The fact that farmers fail to pick all their cotton in some areas clearly points out the problem of labour. Whether the prices are so low that it is uneconomic to hire labour or whether the labour does not exist needs thorough investigation. What is clear is that family labour has proved insufficient for most cotton farmers.

If the Board and its Chairman can find ways of producing enough cotton for this country by eliminating the farmers problems they will have served this nation well.

CSO: 4420

ROLE OF PRESIDENT'S OFFICE IN INSURING STABILITY NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki and James Kimondo]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Moi's leadership will crush all opposition, Parliament was told yesterday.

A Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, told a packed Chamber: "For one to survive in this leadership, one has to work with President Moi."

Mr Kariuki said the President was capable of ruling Kenya even if close friends turned away from him. "President Moi is an astute politician who has grown with the country's political system and no one can twist such a person easily," he said, amid cheers.

Mr Kariuki went on: "I would like to tell the nation that President Moi is very strong and healthy in his political leadership. He is very healthy in every respect to guide the country.

Citing Kenya's political upheavals soon after President Jomo Kenyatta came to power in 1963, Mr. Kariuki told Parliament: "We had several occasions where the country was rocked to the problems of resettling those displaced during the emergency, to detentions and to political differences, but all that was overcome."

Such circumstances, he said, could never, but be averted. "The Government under President Moi is the Government of the people. He is very popular; he leads the strongest Government ever and no measure of sabotage or manoeuvre will wipe it."

He appealed to newspapers to help the President explain the problems facing the country instead of highlighting sensational issues of the past.

"We would like the newspapers to report the truth and desist from magnifying sensational issues which can only divide the nation," he said, pointing out that, when a country was faced with problems like the current shortages, it required support from every corner.

Mr Kariuki said the Government was very concerned by press reports "when, week after week, newspapers come up with scandals of the past and twist issues to confuse the minds of the people."

He said the Press was free to publish constructive criticism, "but must also realise that we have one nation and one father, and that all of us must be responsible for whatever happens, be it good or bad."

Mr Kariuki said he felt newspaper managers were using their position to embarrass others and noted, "This Government should not be mistaken to keep low over these issues; they have the opportunity to come up with the fireworks."

Talking about the role of the Office of the President in ensuring political stability, Mr Kariuki said everyone had to learn to live with the dissatisfied elements who had nothing else to do but preach disunity and instability.

"That is the price we can pay for being forthright and democratic," he said. "People are free to express their views as much as they like."

He argued that rumours usually originated from this freedom.

Mr Kariuki said the newly-created department of Cabinet Affairs, headed by Mr Nicholas Biwott, would manage the National Youth Service, immigration, anti-erosion and conservation programmes and personnel management development.

He said the Office of the President would also be in charge of, the supplies branch and the Lake Basin, Kerio Valley and Tana River Development Authorities.

Internal security would also be managed from the Office.

Moving several votes during the current debate on financial estimates, Mr Kariuki said the money would go towards salaries and development.

Mr Kariuki said immigration had been placed under the Office of the President for closer supervision of the Africanisation programme and the issue of Kenyan citizenship. He said there had been complaints that

some people were being issued with Kenyan citizenship prematurely.

He said all wananchi would be properly protected from all harassment and criminal activities.

The Government, he said, would concentrate on eliminating banditry in North Eastern Province, Western Province and Nairobi, but observed: "These criminals are difficult to detect and deal with because they live with us."

Despite the country's economic constraints, he noted, internal security would be intensified, using the meagre resources allocated to the Ministry.

Mr. Kamuki outlined in detail the Government's strategy in ensuring efficiency in the Civil Service through the creation of public morality and stamping out corruption, smuggling and related vices.

On the maintenance of law and order, Mr. Kamuki said: "This must be achieved through the continued systematic democratic practices which have brought political stability."

The money required in this field amounted to £51,637,241 for salaries and £19,987,138 for development.

CSO: 4420

NORWEGIAN AID PROJECTS OUTLINED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jul 80 p 9

[Text]

THE Ministry of Energy has asked Norwegian experts to help explore for oil along the Coast.

This was disclosed by the Norwegian Ambassador to Kenya, Mr R.R. Andresen, when he paid a courtesy call on Mombasa Mayor Rajab Sumba.

Flanked by the Norwegian Consul in Mombasa, Mr E.J. Lloyd, the Ambassador explained that the exploration would be centred both on and off shore.

Noting that natural gas had been found near Somalia and in southern Tanzania off Kilwa Island, he expressed optimism that sooner or later Kenya would "stumble on something worthwhile."

"It will be quite astonishing if Kenya, being in the middle of the gaseous zone, gets negative results," he said.

Mr Andresen observed that Norway was now in the field of oil exploration being basically a shipping nation. However, he said Kenya could depend on the newly acquired expertise, built up through hard work and oil drilling in the North Sea.

Responding Cour. Sumba said Mombasa Municipal Council was anxious to embark on generating bio-gas for home industries.

He said: "We have already geared our budget towards it."

Mr Andresen promised to look into the Mayor's request for Norway to help the council with technical experts in establishing a biogas industry.

He conceded, however, that the technology was still foreign to his own country, yet insisted there was always room for co-operation.

Mr. Andresen outlined a number of Norwegian-aided projects, which include construction of the proposed Kenya-Sudan highway. He said Norway was assisting Kenya with Sh 14m in grants.

He explained that his government's major effort, in so far as assistance was concerned, was to concentrate on Kenya's rural development.

CSO: 4420

KIBAKI DENIES REPORT IN LONDON MAGAZINE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt]

VICE PRESIDENT Mwai Kibaki is not taking up a job with the World Bank.

This was confirmed to Parliament by Mr Kibaki yesterday.

He described the report of the offer in the June 4 issue of "Africa Confidential" as "deliberate lies by agents of confusion".

"Kenyans are too mature to be misguided by this mischief and they cannot allow themselves to be misguided by such malicious propaganda," he said.

He was applauded continuously during his four-minute statement.

"I challenge the editor of 'Africa Confidential' and their agents and allies in Nairobi to publish whatever evidence they have to substantiate their story," he said.

Mr Kibaki was clearing the air following a report in the London-based magazine that he had been offered the post of the Bank's Africa regional president.

The report was brought up in Parliament on Wednesday by Assistant Labour Minister Mark Mwithaga who called it "disruptive and subversive information".

Mr Kibaki said he had been returned unopposed by the people of Othaya and "greatly honoured by our beloved President".

Under the circumstances, he could not be "dreaming of seeking any other job".

He said he had read the leaflet long before the matter was brought to Parliament.

"I simply ignored it because it was merely mischievous. I have only chosen to correct this impression because the report had started being circulated and circulated by some people for their own reasons, and I wish them luck".

He said when such propaganda reached the people it caused confusion and led "us to fight amongst ourselves".

He asked Kenyans to ignore the publication. "It is the same publication, and perhaps the same authors who circulated distorted propaganda suggesting that Kenyans would fight after Kenyatta".

He asked "Did we fight?" And Mps chorused "No".

The Vice-President said "It is the same paper that told the world what kind of Prime Minister they wanted in Zimbabwe only to be proved wrong by the nationals of that country.

"It is the same paper that still believes that the people of Angola should be ruled by a party other than the one in power".

Mr Kibaki said "In December 1960, I resigned from Makerere University in order to assist in the organisation of Kanu and to make my contribution to the liberation of our nation".

He added "It is now 20 years and I have never thought of seeking a job outside Kenya. Indeed, I never will do any such thing".

CSO: 4420

LEADERS MUST EDUCATE NATION CONCERNING IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jul 80 page not given

[Editorial]

[Text]

WOMEN in the developing world have not been gaining status despite this being *their* decade. This conclusion has been reached at the UN Mid-Decade Conference now taking place in Copenhagen, Denmark. Documents prepared for the conference show that middle-class women have made some educational gains, but have lost so far as jobs are concerned. Their illiteracy has been increasing. Although women account for 50 per cent of the world's population, they contribute two-thirds of the world's work hours. Most of the technology developed does not favour them and they are left to continue in their labour drudgery.

In Kenya, there is a tendency for most people to pay little attention to the women's question. Part of the problem is people's biases. They argue that those who keep on talking about women are seeking to make Kenyan women play Western roles. Women leaders and academics have expressed themselves clearly on the issue. They point out that the Western woman's role is not relevant to Kenya. In Kenya probably as much as 70 per cent of all agricultural labour is done by women. They also head a significant number of households in the rural areas. They are the drawers of water and hewers of wood, quite literally. Yet they are not being reached adequately by programmes initiated by the Government to develop our rural areas. Studies of attendance at farmers' training centres and rural development centres show very few women attend them. It should be clear to the Government and the people of Kenya that, in order to make quick progress in agriculture and rural

development in general, it is important to train rural women in these sectors. In other words, they should not just be given equal opportunity but priority in Government programmes which cover the rural sector.

Women leaders have on many occasions pointed out that the law--particularly the property laws--of this country discriminate against women. They farm the land, but they do not own it. Even where they are the actual participants in co-operatives, they still have to wait for their husbands to come and take the money. More often than not, they do not even have a say on the use of the funds they earn for their families. We feel the authorities should try and find ways and means of ensuring that women have legally protected rights over property they help to generate. Some provision, particularly in respect of land and income from co-operates, is highly desirable now.

Although in the formal economy women have been making some cosmetic progress, much remains to be done. Women professionals are penalised for being women, in some ways. Many institutions do not allow them medical coverage on their own; others refuse to house women. Yet other institutions use maternity leave as grounds for bypassing women in promotions. These and many other tricks are widely known. We believe the Government should initiate methods of monitoring its agencies and the private sector to ensure that these devices are not resorted to. Perhaps the first step in this direction is to expand the role of the Women Bureau.

Whatever the Government does, all leaders of our society — and particularly politicians — have an obligation to educate this country on the importance of women in Kenyan society. They should speak about women's role in the economy. They should campaign for women to be appointed to the highest levels in jobs. Although it is true we have women as our representatives to Habitat and Unep, we do not as yet have a full-fledged woman ambassador. Also, although President Moi has appointed a woman to the Public Service Commission, it would be a source of encouragement to women if some of them are Permanent Secretaries or Provincial Commissioners — jobs which have high visibility and status. These will be model roles to spur the ambitions of the rest.

But all these ideas will come to nought if the people of Kenya do not insist that girls get as good an education as boys. All patriotic Kenyans should campaign without stop for the education of all young Kenyans equally.

CSO: 4420

COOPERATIVE LEADERS RAP 'SWEEPING' CHARGES OF MALPRACTICES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

CO-OPERATIVE leaders meeting in Nairobi have condemned the "sweeping and unwarranted" accusations of malpractices directed at the movement.

The officials, who have come from all over Kenya, said that if a certain officer in the co-operative movement was corrupt, then the officer should be accused as an individual, instead of blasting the entire movement.

They said the movement had in recent weeks been criticised generally with a number of influential people saying Kenya co-operatives were badly run.

Such accusations, the conference observed, would kill the morale and set members against their leaders. Thus, the co-operative spirit which has already been thriving, will easily die out.

The co-operators noted that Kenya had the best run co-operative movement in Africa.

The meeting, which is the first of its kind, was convened by leaders by the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives Ltd.

The chairman of the federation, Mr Henry Kinyua, told the leaders that at present, Kenya had 1,093 active co-operative societies, catering for a total of 1,117,422 members.

They hold shares worth Sh.1,500,000,000 and had a turnover of Sh.2,161,100,000.

About 85 per cent of this was paid back to members in 1978.

Kenya's co-operative societies are of different types and they serve the population in almost all economic sectors including those in the farming, marketing, savings and credit.

As a movement, the co-operative also employs a total of 200,000 workers in the country. The co-op federation alone employs 90 people.

Apart from involving itself in general development, the co-operative movement has contributed more than Sh. 200 million to Harambee projects.

The movement also has a co-operative bank, at the Co-operative House, Haile Selassie Avenue.

The officials accused Government co-operative officers of being divisive, and said they were responsible for setting co-operative members against their leaders.

They said Government employees were supposed to mediate, but since they had failed to do their work well the Government should consider having neutral officers to help the co-operative societies.

The leaders also alleged that even this particular meeting in Nairobi had almost failed because Government co-operative officers had tried to undermine it, by telling co-op. officials that the meeting had been put off.

It was alleged that circulars had been sent out to co-operative officers employed by the Government, telling them that the meeting had been put off.

The co-operative leaders passed a vote of confidence in President Moi, the Government and Kanu, and said they would like to visit the President to pledge their loyalty.

They urged the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives Ltd., to convene such meetings annually.

CSO: 4420

NJONJO ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jul 80 pp 1, 24

[Excerpt]

THE Press was advised yesterday to teach Tanzania and other critics the value of capitalism.

The suggestion was made by Constitutional and Home Affairs Minister, Charles Njonjo after touring the Bata Shoe Company, Limuru.

"The public and those who criticise us should be told what these companies are doing in developing our country ... of the enormous employment opportunities they offer to our people," he said.

"The Press should explain to Tanzania how these achievements have been realised so that they can stop making empty noises."

Noting that the company employed 2,200 people, 19 of whom were specialised expatriates, Mr Njonjo said: "The Press should equally educate people on the role both Africans and non-Africans are playing in such an industry."

He said Bata had contributed much to Kenya's national development.

Mr Njonjo delivered greetings to the company from President Moi and pointed out: "We all appreciate the great teachings of our President that private investors are partners in development".

He said private enterprise would be encouraged "so long as private investors are committed to the development of the country".

He termed the company's move to start another factory at Voi commendable.

"This is one way in which you will assist Kenya in achieving its target of rural industrialisation", Mr. Njonjo told the company's management.

CSO: 4420

OGINGA ODINGA ISSUES STATEMENT DEFENDING LUO COMMUNITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jul 80 pp 1, 24

[Text]

Mr. Oginga Odinga, chairman of the Cotton, Lint and Seed Marketing Board, yesterday strongly defended Bishop John Henry Okullu of Maseno South against "a reckless attack" by a politician he did not name.

In a strongly worded statement in defence of the Luo community he also blasted a recent article in the Libyan owned *Voice of Africa* weekly which alleged that the Kenya Luo had been seen in Ugandan army uniforms.

Mr Odinga said the article had shown that the owner of the paper deserved to be deported from Kenya.

Mr Odinga noted in his statement that he had, since the Nyayo era, emphasised the importance of unity. He said: "However, the trouble is that while the President is busy preaching unity, peace and love, there are individuals busy working to create disunity. There are even newspapers which have made the setting of one ethnic group against another their main occupation."

Mr. Odinga continued: "There are also individual politicians whose main business is to look for stooges within certain communities with a view to causing divisions and bickering to serve their own ends.

"The Luo community has been subjected to this kind of manoeuvre for over 15 years now. Their leaders, even church leaders, have been abused and riled.

"For example Bishop Okullu, a Church minister — very highly regarded within the Christian community throughout the world — was recently recklessly attacked and even called a "liar" by a politician. This must be strongly condemned both by the Church leadership and the community at large."

Mr. Odinga said: "We also saw recently how a former Luo MP, who only committed a technical offence in transporting maize flour with one permit instead of two, was called a "smuggler" in Parliament by a fellow politician who is known for his readiness to insult the community.

"The same politician once said he could not greet anyone from Nyanza because they were all infected with cholera."

Mr. Odinga continued: "Time has now come when we must expose all detractors of unity whether they are newspapers or individual politicians. We must not allow our communities or leaders of sacred institutions like churches to be insulted with impunity.

We must also not allow the President's philosophy of peace, love and unity to be undermined."

Commenting on the *Voice of Africa*, Mr. Odinga said: "It is amusing that the name suggests that its aims are pan-Africanist, yet when one looks at its contents, one gets the impression that some tribalists have banded together to pull us backwards."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MAIZE SHORTAGE EASES--The maizemeal shortage is over for the customers of certain Nairobi shops. Over the weekend wananchi were able to buy as much as they wanted at the Uchumi's Ngong Road branch, for instance. Some customers returned to shops several times carrying away many packets each time. Customers said that since Saturday they had not had to queue for maize flour. Authorities in Nairobi ruled at the weekend that no maize flour should be sold in the city centre. An Uchumi spokesman said yesterday most of the maize flour had been taken to two branches on the outskirts--Westlands and Ngong Road. Customers at the Ngong Road Uchumi wondered when white maize flour would return to the market. Business sources said it was a question of days only. The Nairobi PC was not available for comment. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jul 80 page not given]

CSO: 4420

A. B TOLBERT'S ARREST INDICATES POOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jun 80 p 7

[Article with commentary by Ph.D.]

[Text] The Liberian Government asked the French Government on Sunday, 15 June, to recall Mr Dollot, French ambassador to Monrovia, according to an announcement by Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, Liberian minister of foreign affairs, during a speech broadcast simultaneously by radio and television.

This request is a sequel to the Liberian Army's trespass on the premises of the French Embassy, where Mr Adolphus Benedict Tolbert, eldest son of former President Tolbert, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, 14 June. The latter had taken refuge on the embassy premises since 15 April, for example, 3 days after the coup d'etat during which his father was assassinated. For the Liberian Government, Mr Matthews explained, the French ambassador's act in sheltering Mr A. B. Tolbert "is considered to be clearly incompatible with his diplomatic status and for this reason Mr Dollot can no longer enjoy the Liberian Government's confidence."

The minister stated that some soldiers went into the French Embassy on Saturday because, in the ambassador's absence, servants heard noise in a room of the diplomatic mission and, believing there was a thief, called for help.

Mr Matthews asserted that, during an audience which he granted Mr Dollot on Saturday, the latter told him that Mr. A. B. Tolbert--who is related by marriage to Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny--had arrived at his embassy on 15 April, accompanied by the Ivory Coast ambassador. According to the minister, the French ambassador explained that the decision to give asylum was made on the instructions of the French Government, after discussion with Mr Houphouet-Boigny.

On Sunday Mr Samuel Person, minister of defense, declared to Radio Monrovia that the protection given by France to the son of former President Tolbert "creates a serious situation."

As early as Sunday, France lodged a sharp protest with the Liberian Government on the subject of Mr Tolbert's arrest. In a communique, the French minister of foreign affairs termed the intervention by soldiers of Master Sergeant Doe as a "flagrant and unacceptable violation of the status of diplomatic missions." The Quai d'Orsay added that it had made the decision to give Mr Tolbert asylum "for obvious humanitarian reasons while waiting for a solution suitable in an African context to be found."

[The decision made by France to give asylum to former President Tolbert's son enabled him to save his life. The former president's assassination by the perpetrators of the coup d'etat, and the tragic death of several personalities of the former regime, for the most part executed summarily after quick trials, show blatantly the serious threat to Mr Adolphus Benedict Tolbert's life. This situation explains why France, which does not in principle recognize the right of asylum in its embassies, "except in exceptional cases," decided to shelter the fugitive for 2 months, waiting without doubt for a calmer atmosphere to prevail in the Liberian capital.

It seems that, in spite of the ungracious statements of Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, Liberian minister of foreign affairs, the Monrovia government may have had nothing to do with Mr Adolphus Benedict Tolbert's arrest. It was the zeal of certain soldiers which may have accounted for the violation of the diplomatic immunity of the French Embassy premises. In fact, it seems that this group alone, taking advantage of the chief of state's absence, took the initiative in getting hold of the person of the former president's eldest son. The conditions of this abduction are all the less reassuring because they indicate how poorly the new government controls the situation in Monrovia.

Contacts having been made between various African chiefs of state on the initiative of President Houphouet Boigny, a compromise solution could result in Mr Adolphus Benedict Tolbert's being set free. In fact, the Ivory Coast president was to bring together Presidents Samuel K. Doe of Liberia, Siaka Stevens of Sierra-Leone and Sekou Toure of Guinea this Monday at Yamoussoukro, to ask them to find a suitable solution to the incident. The difficulties which the new Liberian leaders are experiencing in achieving recognition by their peers in inter-African organizations should, especially on the eve of the OAU summit in Freetown, induce Mr Doe and his friends to show a maximum of good will.--Ph.D.]

5586
CSO: 4400

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO FRG

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 11 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Invited by the FRG Government, His Excellency Maitre Alioune Blondin Beye, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Mali Republic, accompanied by a delegation paid an official visit to the FRG from 29 May to June 1980.

The Minister Beye and his delegation had work sessions at the Federal Ministry of Cooperation with the Secretary of State to the Federal Ministry of Cooperation, Mr Carl Werner Sanne assisted by his close collaborators.

In the course of these meetings the two sides were able to confirm that the cooperation between Mali and the FRG is excellent and that there is a mutual interest in reinforcing it. The two sides emphasized the importance they attribute to the regional cooperation between the countries of West Africa. The programs within OMVS (Organization for the Improvement of the River Senegal) where the FRG participates financially constitutes vivid proof of it.

During his visit in the FRG and in West Berlin the Mali Minister had also the opportunity to engage in talks with German organizations of cooperation (KFW, GTZ, DED, DSE, BEC) as well as with representatives of German private economy.

With KFW a financing contract of 5.9 million DM was signed at the seat of the organization on Tuesday, 3 June 1980. This FRG subsidy destined to finance the first phase of the refurbishing of the fleet of the Mali Navigation Co. will permit the supply of a pilot boat, six barges and diverse spare parts, among them engines for the mail boats on service.

During all these meetings, the ongoing projects and the projections of the next German-Mali program of cooperation for 1981-1982 were reviewed and examined by both parties.

8696
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FRG VEHICLE DONATION--In the absence of the Minister for Industrial development a ceremony of donation of 11 vehicles (5 UNIMOG Mercedes trucks and 6 MAN trucks), gifts of the Government of the German Federal Republic to Mali brought together last Thursday in the yard of the ministry Mr Djibril Diallo, minister of Public Works and Tourism and his Excellency Mr Erhard Holtermann, ambassador of the FRG to Mali. This ceremony, declared Mr Djibril Diallo, expresses the will of the Government of the FRG to help Mali in all aspects of its development since, he continued, Mali has great equipment needs for research and exploitation of its hydraulic and hydrogeologic resources as well as for its mining resources. At that point Mr Holtermann recalls that the donation is the first instalment of a larger supply that is a total of 32 trucks, 2 mobile cranes, 2 construction engines and other diverse equipments. "This technical assistance is part and parcel of our economic cooperation in several fields and aims at encouraging and promoting the development of your country" he concluded. Mr Djibril Diallo recalled the very recent donation by the FRG of electric generators to Mali's Energy. [Excerpt] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 7-8 Jun 80 p 8] 8696

FRENCH TEACHING MATERIAL DONATION--An intimate and congenial ceremony assembled last Friday at 10:00 am, at the High School of Badala, some officials of the Ministry of National Education and of the French Embassy of Bamako. The occasion was the handing over of a large consignment of teaching materials offered to our country by France: 6000 books of French and African literature, 3000 mathematics manuals for High School use, 5500 history and geography books, more than 7000 volumes for Technical Education; that is a total of 21,400 volumes whose titles were chosen by our own teachers. At the same time several hundreds of our classes of primary education will be equipped with school material: scales, squares, rulers, pencils, protractors, globes and surveyor's chains etc. Several up to date wall maps; finally IPN (National Pedagogic Institute) will receive substantial aid in duplicating materials (ink, paper, stencils). The whole of this aid can be estimated at more than 100 million FM for 1980. [Excerpt] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 7-8 Jun 80 p 8] 8696

CSO: 4400

BEIRA PORT SITUATION IMPROVING, MORE EFFORTS NEEDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] **BEIRA'S port authorities have a long way to go if they are to build up handling capacity to pre-1965 levels when just over three million tonnes of cargo were handled each year. Last year that tonnage had shrunk to 743 000.**

This is the result of shortages of equipment and spare parts, lack of expertise resulting from the exodus of the Portuguese after Mozambique gained its independence in 1975, bottlenecks caused by delays in customs clearance for imports to Malawi and Zambia — created mainly by inefficiency at the final destination and not at Beira.

These are just some of the problems encountered during recent years and which President Samora Machel, realising the value to his country of Beira and Maputo's ports, is now firmly resolved to cure.

The key to the future, however, lies in the ability to handle Zimbabwe's huge export potential, larger than any other country in landlocked central or southern Africa.

At present few, if any, of Zimbabwe's goods are channelled out through Mozambique's primary ports. Instead they are routed through South Africa.

Obviously it is in the interests of Zimbabwe and Mozambique that reliance upon the south be reduced. The only way to do this is to get Beira and Maputo into full swing.

During a recent Herald visit to Beira it was clear the will to improve was there—judging by the enthusiasm of port director Mr Pedro Junior, rail traffic director Mr Joaquim Fidalgo, and other officials.

A drive for improved efficiency in recent months has reduced a huge backlog of goods for Malawi and Zambia from over 100 000 tonnes to 32 000.

Zambian cargoes have been cleared while 12 000 tonnes of general goods, 20 000 tonnes of coal and 10 000 tonnes of fertiliser have still to reach Malawi.

A few months ago 780 cars and vans destined for Mozambique's northern neighbour were stockpiled at Beira. Today only 180 remain.

Beira's primary problem, which is not man-made, is the sandbar across the harbour entrance.

Only vessels carrying 5 000 tonnes of cargo can use the port at present, clearance over the bar being 17 feet. Dredging operations, however, began last week to double this to 34 feet and allow vessels carrying up to 25 000 tonnes into port. These should be completed by April 1981.

One exciting possibility, now under way, is the construction of a new wharf designed specifically to handle the revolutionary roll-on roll-off vessels, better known as ro-ro's, some of which already use Beira and Maputo. Completion is scheduled for the end of the year.

Once built, the port authorities plan to reclaim the area between the new wharf and the petrol storage tanks to the west to create a new terminal large enough to handle up to 2 000 6 m containers.

Facilities for handling containers, limited at the moment, are restricted to ro-ro ships which leave behind 100 empty units after each visit. They are then packed by stevedores, under the supervision of local shipping agents if necessary, ready for pick-up by the next ro-ro to call at Beira. The port authorities and shippers hope to build the number up to 200 soon.

Handling 12 m containers can be done only with difficulty although improving the methods of doing so are being studied by the port and rail authorities.

The 10 wharves are serviced by 51 cranes with lifting capacities of between four and 20 tonnes, of which eight are out of action, reportedly for maintenance. Heavy lifts are therefore restricted to vessels with their own onboard heavy cranes.

Few forklift trucks were in evidence, but the situation should be rectified soon with the arrival in Beira and Maputo of 150 new units from Japan. Of these 79 are destined for Beira, including five 25-tonne forklifts, thus speeding up the average loading capacity of 200 tonnes an hour.

Another deficiency was the lack of shunting engines to pull railway wagons to and from the wharves. The authorities seem to rely upon modified farm tractors for the purpose.

Warehouses appeared to have been well maintained, in particular the cold storage unit.

The tobacco fumigation chambers, however, have been out of action for some time due to a lack of spare parts. Fumigation is therefore carried out under plastic sheeting.

But the overall impression was that the port as a whole had been kept remarkably clean.

With the exception of the odd trial shipment no cargoes from Zimbabwe are being received at the moment, but plans for handling our exports and imports have already been drawn up by Beira's port and rail authorities in conjunction with shipping agents.

Bulk loading facilities are still available. However, arrangements for handling must be made a month in advance including eight days' notice to organise rolling stock to carry, for instance, an 8 000 tonne shipment.

Zimbabwean cargoes designated for passage by ro-ro have to arrive seven days before the vessel's arrival to comply with loading arrangements. Malawian cargoes must be at the port 21 days beforehand.

Shippers or their agents must contact the port authorities eight to 10 days before the end of each month with details of the following month's arrival dates, to allow the railways to organise rolling stock.

CSO: 4420

PLANS UNDERWAY FOR SECOND STAGE OF CAHORA BASSA DAM

International Tender

Maputo NOTICIAS in English 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Advertisement]

[Text] Cahora Bassa Stage II

Invitation to Prospective Tenderers

The Electricity Public Company ELECTRICIDADE DE MOCAMBIQUE, hereby announces its intention to implement the second stage of the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric power scheme.

The realization of the project is part of the implementation of the ten year development plan now in force extending to 1990, which i.a. aims at improving the further industrialization of the country by investments in energy demanding projects, such as aluminum, steel, cement, fertilizer, paper and textile plants.

As part of this development plan and in order to further benefit from the country's hydro energy potencial, it's foreseen to increase its export of electric energy to neighbouring countries.

It is foreseen that the project, as a minimum, will comprise the following main features:

1. An underground power station, situated on the north bank of the Zambezi, including electrical and mechanical equipment, with a generating capacity of some 1,750 MW.

2. A reinforcement of the existing transmission line system to the neighbouring countries.

3. A transmission line system in the southern region comprising 500 Km, 100 KV, and 1,000 Km, 220 KV, overhead lines and with 7 substations.

4. A transmission line system in the central region comprising 500 Km, 220 KV, overhead lines and with 3 substations.

5. A transmission line system in the northern region comprising 1,300 Km, 110 KV, and 350 Km, 220 KV, overhead lines and with 12 substations.

6. An urban development at Songo comprising housing, administrative, commercial and other facilities required in connection with the establishment of a future operation and training centre for the ELECTRICIDADE DE MOCAMBIQUE and for other purposes.

7. A program for training of Mozambique nationals in the various skills required for the efficient erection, running and maintenance of generating and transmission systems and the provision of staff for this purpose.

8. The provision of staff for the operation and maintenance of the new power station until such time as these functions can be taken over by Mozambique nationals.

The entire project, as presented above, is intended to be awarded as one single contract.

To this purpose, interested companies will be required to form consortia under the leadership of one main company.

The consortium to which the contract will be awarded shall in advance have arranged for the financing of the foreign currency and possibly also part of the local currency requirements for the execution of the project.

The preparing of the design, the supervision of construction and the project management is intended to be entrusted to an independent consulting engineering firm.

Interested companies are invited to register with:

Electricidade de Mocambique
Av. Agostinho Neto, N. 70
P.O. Box N. 2447
MAPUTO
People's Republic of Mozambique
Telex No 6-407 DNEMP MO

Interested companies should together with their registration furnish preliminary information of consortium and an outline of their proposed terms for financing before 31st October, 1980.

Maputo, July 12th, 1980.

Electricidade de Mocambique

Details on Dam

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Our country has announced its intention to implement the second stage of the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric complex.

In an announcement in the NOTICIAS newspaper, the state enterprise ELECTRICIDADE DE MOCAMBIQUE (EM) has invited any interested parties to present their proposals for the construction of the project. The first stage of the Cahora Bassa project was officially initiated in 1967 under the auspices of the Portuguese colonial authorities with the participation of French, West German and South African capital.

Construction of the northern Cahora Bassa plant will endow the project with a 4,000 MW production capacity, making it the fourth largest project worldwide and the largest one in Africa.

The complex is valued at 21 billion meticals ($656.2 million). It comprises 5 generator groups with an individual capacity of 415 MW. It started operations in 1977 and is connected to South Africa by 2 lines measuring 1,440 km in length, 900 of which are on Mozambican territory.

The dam comprises a reinforced concrete segment 170 meters high. The reservoir measures 250 km in length and 30 km at its widest point; it has a capacity of 60 billion cubic meters.

The Mozambican capital is now receiving energy from Cahora Bassa and a plan to extend it to the Maputo agricultural region should be completed by the end of next year.

Tete and the Moatize coal-producing center in the northeastern part of the country are also receiving electricity from Cahora Bassa. The Mozambican Government has recently concluded financing agreements with France and Italy to furnish energy from Cahora Bassa to the provinces of Zambezia and Nampula.

The hydroelectric complex, which employs 1,400 workers, is managed by the HCB (Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Company), with the majority of the stock held by Portugal. According to the agreements signed between Portugal and Mozambique at the time of independence in July 1975, the stock is gradually reverting to the Mozambican Government.

CSO: 4401

FOUNDATION STONE OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTER LAID

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Aliou Barry: "Laying of the Foundation Stone at the Islamic Cultural Center"]

[Text] The prime minister [Abdou Diouf] presided on Saturday afternoon at the 2.5-kilometer marker on the Ouakam road at the ceremony for the laying of the foundation stone of the Islamic Cultural Center whose moving spirit is the Union for Islamic Progress headed by El Hadj Moustapha Niang. The function took place in the presence of several members of the government, of the imam of the Kaaba, Sheikh Mohamed Abdallah Ben Soubayil; the archbishop of Dakar, Monsignor Hyacinthe Thiandoum; and several diplomatic, religious, and traditional personalities.

In the name of the members of the Union for Islamic Progress, El Hadj Moustapha Niang hailed the presence of Abdou Diouf at this ceremony, a presence which evidences the interest of Senegal's political authorities in everything pertaining to religious organizations. Then, Moustapha Niang offered a survey of his organization's activities, a survey that was more than positive. With 21,122 members and 128 sections installed throughout the extent of the territory, the Union for Islamic Progress also runs a Center of Islamic Research. It is primarily credited with opening in the rural region 513 Koranic schools attended by more than 20,000 pupils.

The head of the government who spoke after the speeches of the representatives of Dr Issa Thiaw, director of the Center of Islamic Research, and of Abdoul Aziz Sy Jr., president of the Federation of Islamic Associations of Senegal, said how gratified he was to find himself among the great family of Moslem cultural associations. "I approve because the government is involved in the homage which the Union and through it all the Senegalese people wish to pay to the illustrious late King Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz after whom the center is named.

"He was a politician of exceptional caliber who earned the admiration and respect of everyone," Abdou Diouf noted. For the prime minister this

ceremony also had "value as consecration of the Union for Islamic Progress" whose "vitality and very appreciable effort for modern religious education" were hailed by Abdou Diouf. The head of the government in turn surveyed the numerous achievements of the Union which, since it was established in 1973, has strived to make Islam known "under its true aspect," has helped Islam's progress, but also has shown that the faith of Mohammed is the vector "of progress and historic dynamism."

Precious Support

Thanks to its modernized system and its discussions to train believers, its discussions on the contemporary problems of Islam, and the struggle that it is waging against obscurantism and abusive practices, the Union for Islamic Progress has proved to be something of "a precious support for the government's effort." Speaking about the Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Cultural Center, the head of the government said that "it is part of the extensive permanent religious education program which the Union has established."

Finally, Abdou Diouf recalled the measures taken by the government to promote the teaching of Arabic in Senegal. Thus, he mentioned the introduction of Arabic as the second obligatory classical language in the academic sections of secondary schools, the creation of the Islamic Institute and of an Arabic department at the faculty of arts, the promotion of all kinds of Moslem associations, and the professional advancement of Arabic-speaking Senegalese.

The imam of the Kaaba on his part thanked the government for the efforts that it has made in promoting Islam. This Center which benefits from the valuable assistance of Saudi Arabia and whose cost is estimated at 70 million [CFA francs] will have a 2,200-seat auditorium, a library, a mosque, and numerous social infrastructural facilities including a sewing room.

Following the cornerstone-laying ceremony at the Islamic Cultural Center, Abdou Diouf, led by El Hadj Moustapha Niang, visited the French-Arab kindergarten, another project of the Union for Islamic Progress. "It is a veritable jewel," a member in the prime minister's circle commented. After seeing these small children study classical Arabic, those who attended could not help thinking of the numerous kids left to themselves in the streets of the capital.

At any rate, this kindergarten is evidence that with adequate cadres the teaching of the Koran does not take second place to Western-style schooling. This kind of experience must be expanded for an effective struggle against begging. If all religious associations became aware of what they can contribute to the basic education of our youth, some abusive practices found here and there would be eliminated forever. But, Abdou Diouf said, because we are in a world which is not static, the teaching of the Koran, "one of whose virtues is to give us the spiritual means to face crises of all kinds, will have to adapt itself to training men who are both believers in and agents of development."

2662
CSO: 4400

NATION FACING HARSH ECONOMIC REALITIES

London WEST AFRICA in English 14 Jul 80 pp 1270, 1271

[Text]

THERE IS NO DOUBT that life is going to be hard in Sierra Leone in the next months. The OAU party is over and a number of harsh economic realities have to be faced. The man most concerned with preventing the hardships becoming intolerable and nursing the economy back to eventual health is the Minister of Finance, Mr. F. M. Minah, who discussed some of the issues involved during an interview last week.

The main pinch is now going to be felt because of reductions in imports. The government preoccupation is to ensure that jobs are nevertheless available for the thousands of people who will be thrown out of work because of the ending of the OAU projects and to arrange that there is enough food coming in. The government has been forced to draw up a special foreign exchange budget, Mr. Minah said, and to abolish the old system of Open General Licences, insisting on specific import licences. The idea was to prevent unnecessary imports – he mentioned sweet potatoes and Evian water — and place the main emphasis on oil and raw materials — essential if industry is to expand and jobs are to be provided — and food.

Mr. Minah said they were working closely with the International Monetary Fund. Paradoxically, although the IMF is insisting that less flows through Sierra Leone's import pipeline, the organisation is entirely committed to free trade and regards formal restrictions as a breach of their conditions. Mr. Minah repeatedly referred to the IMF and its "conditionalities" and the government is clearly determined to obey its commands and depend on the credit and capital it can bring to restimulate the economy.

On rice, he talked about two years of bad harvests. Rice was a "political commodity" and they had to import it. The position now was not as grave as it had been last year. "We have a crash programme for the production of rice. Unfortunately this was delayed by the late arrival of machinery but some areas did manage to cultivate more acreage than was expected and I understand that the prospects are good."

Mr. Minah said he was pleased with a new system of allowing the District Chairmen of the country's one political party, the APC, to supervise the distribution of rice in rural areas. He said that dealers had in the past hoarded the rice, creating an artificial shortage, and then sold it at above the controlled price. An experiment last year of having MPs distribute the rice in their constituencies had not been a success. There had been difficulties about obtaining payment.

Japan disappointed Sierra Leone by going back on an agreement to supply 50,000 tons of rice, to be paid for by a soft loan. They had supplied only about 20,000 tons and had then said they were unable to send the rest. This means that about 25,000 tons may have to be bought and paid for immediately. However, Mr. Minah said the first local harvest could be expected in September. He was sure they could get through the "hungry months", July and August.

Mr. Minah detailed the measures he was taking to ensure tighter control over expenditure, which were again being taken under IMF auspices. They included employing a British firm of accountants to monitor expenditure, making sure that money was only spent on its budgetary purpose. Also, three Deputy Financial Secretaries had been posted to each of the three provinces. They had a monitoring function, and the exercise had paid off very well with much over-expenditure nipped in the bud. He also hoped to gain much more from his plan of decentralising local government expenditure and some revenue-raising.

The IMF reviewed Sierra Leone's efforts to abide by its wishes last April and reported that the country had regained the goodwill it had previously lost. If the country continued in the same way, the IMF would be prepared to consider help with longer-term plans.

Committees to detail the medium-term development of various sectors — agriculture, mining, housing, banking and finance — have been set up. They would present an integrated proposal to the IMF.

Mr. Minah was thus most hopeful about Sierra Leone's prospects. Kimberlite diamond mining was expected to pay off handsomely; an Austrian scheme involved resumption of work at the Marampa iron ore mines, just processing "tailings" at first; and the emphasis on agriculture in all the government's planning would mean more food being locally produced.

One discouraging thing: Mr. Minah said he could see little emerging from the OAU Plan of Action agreed at the special Economic Summit in Lagos, that would be of practical help to him.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON REFUGEE CONDITIONS IN VARIOUS CAMPS

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 80 p 7

[Article by Philippe Decraene--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

[Excerpts] Mogadiscio--"Why does one speak of Cambodia in Europe and so little of Somalia?" is a question asked of us by one of the closest confidants of Gen Siad Barre, chief of state of Somalia. The country has, in fact, the highest percentage of refugees anywhere in the world: one inhabitant out of every 4 is a refugee. The official statistics which circulate quite freely in Mogadiscio speak of 3.6 million inhabitants for Somalia and the influx of 1.2 million refugees throughout the country. Among the latter, 689,858 reside in the camps, according to the tabulation made public on 17 May by the Somali authorities, the same figure disseminated by the local office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Besides this, more than half a million people in Somalia are refugees living outside the camps, whether with relatives or with friends.

There are presently 25 refugee camps, concentrated in 4 areas which are mostly on the borders of the Ogaden [desert]: the Northwest, where 8 camps are concentrated near Hargeisa; Hiran, which has 7 camps; Lower Schebelle, with the Koryolleh camps, and Gedo, where 9 camps are concentrated. The geographic situation of these installations is explained by transport difficulties due to the generally poor state of roads and to the lack of vehicles. It also has to do with political considerations, the leaders being anxious to preserve for the exiles the possibility of eventually returning to their homelands and thus not to give the impression that they have found in the camps a permanent refuge.

The resurgence of aerial bombardment, dispersing nomads and herds after the destruction of encampments, the systematic poisoning of wells and various waterholes, the use of napalm and fragmentation bombs, accelerates and aggravates the exodus. The inadequate waterfall, especially since last October, has brought about the annihilation of the livestock in several districts of the Ogaden and forced several tribes to make a massive exodus. It is stressed, moreover, in UNHCR circles, that it is frequently impossible to distinguish between the victims of the war and the victims of the drought, as all the refugees recently arrived in Somali territory are found in a state of extreme deprivation and malnutrition.

Adult Males a Small Percentage

The number of non-Somali is growing rapidly in the ranks of the refugees, which include many Gallas and Oromos. By contrast, the percentage of adult males is continually declining. There are only 55,323 out of 689,358 refugees, almost 4 times fewer than the number of adult females (210,575) and more than 4 times less than the number of children 6 and under (225,879). This situation results from the fact that all who are able to bear arms remain in the combat zones or are brought back to them, sometimes forcibly, by the Somali army. In principle the camps now contain only refugees stripped of all personal resources and without any family and having no special qualifications.

The annual budget of the UNHCR for the 25 Somali camps, for the period ending 31 December 1980 is 41.991 million dollars. To this are added several food assistance programs ($80 million), health assistance ($5.263 million), and water supply ($4.284 million). In reality, the amount the High Commission is going to spend in the course of the upcoming months in Somalia is $121.991 million.

Hargeisa--At 10 years' remove, these are the Biafran children one is seeing under the tent-cloth of the refugees of Saba'ad, less than an hour's drive from the big Hargeisa garrison. Watched over by mothers with resigned and sad faces, some 20 children whose physical deterioration has effaced all signs of youth lie at the point of death on straw matting. Immense eyes turned up toward the sky, as if trying to escape, rib-cages gaunt, legs so thin they can no longer carry even these fleshless bodies, silent and prostrate, they seem indifferent to everything that surrounds them, even to these swarms of fat green flies which the heat attracts. Some of them are on liquids-only diets and have a tube going into the nostrils. Others receive a mixture of powdered milk, flour, and vitamins from the hands of their mothers.

Under a second shelter, more spacious and equipped with some scanty bedding, children and women empty the contents of boxes of canned food imported from Holland by the High Commission containing chicken or turkey preserved in jelly.

It's the time for distribution of the food rations recently arrived from Hargeisa, and the boxes of melted butter sent by the Government of Iraq to the Somali refugees are passed from hand to hand. Neither jostling nor impatience, not a sound; each waits his turn calmly. Four police officers are responsible for maintaining order in this camp opened in November 1979 which shelters 64,235 people, and which today is no longer receiving new refugees.

Fleeing the Ethiopians

/"Everyone here has fled the Ethiopian colony of the Ogaden,"/ explains one of the civilian functionaries responsible for administration of the camp--/"subdivided,"/ he says, /"into 17 areas."/ A 6-man medical team from England belonging to the humanitarian organization OXFAM and 7 Somali doctors watch over the health of this population which left everything they owned before fleeing the Ethiopian army.

Teachers are lacking and, out of more than 20,000 school-age children, only one thousand are getting regular schooling. Bad weather and especially the sporadic but violent deluges of rain prevents the storing of food or medicine in the open air. Two young Frenchmen belonging to the association of volunteers for progress have begun here the construction of rudimentary warehouses, and subsequently built several classrooms out of branches. Both having come from a rural area, they brought seed, and are going to try to establish some small cultivation projects, especially gardening. /"For the moment,"/ one of them tells us, /"one of the most urgent problems is shade. Cooking the food requires a lot of firewood, and we have to build shelters to protect the refugees from the heat of the sun."/

The Somali nurses who work here say that births and deaths are presently stabilized at respectively 7 and 6 per day; life is beginning to win the day over death. No longer does a representative from the UNHCR stay in Saba'ad, nor in any of the other camps of the Northwest region. /"They pass through here every 2 weeks, coming from Hargeisa,"/ we are told.

Like in Saba'ad, at Dam one must go into the shelters or under the tent-cloths--at the very gates of Hargeisa, not far from the anti-aircraft batteries which protect the city--to measure the extent of the misery. Only those who are in good enough health go up to the visitor. Those suffering too greatly from malnutrition or weakened too much from sickness remain hidden. /"Come, my child is very sick,"/ implores a young woman for whom any foreigner passing through is necessarily a doctor or a nurse.

As everywhere else in the region and throughout all of Somalia, these outcasts are either children of very young age or women. The men are dead in Ethiopia or still fighting. This was explained to us by the members of the West German medical team which is awaiting a visit from a Parliamentary mission coming from Bonn.

Near a large pool for bathing, which is also used for drinking water, two papaw plantations already employ 180 refugees. Fields of onions, tomatoes, watermelon, testify to a general willingness to contribute to the effort of all to survive. Here, the daily death toll is 10 times lower than the listings of new births. Is this the cause or the consequence of faith in a better future?

In the province of Lower-Schebelle, southwest of Mogadiscio, Koryolleh is the refugee camp nearest the Somali capital. It is also the oldest. To get to it, one passes through a rich agricultural zone, which the Italians had begun to exploit when Somali threw off the colonial yoke. Even on this Friday, a day of rest in Mogadiscio where the crowd pours into the mosques, the peasants work in the banana trees and grapefruit, tend the fields of corn and tomatoes. The process of sedentarizing the nomads, a policy pursued by the government in this region, has worked. Good-looking cattle wander over the pastureland, testifying to the fact that the livestock decimated by the droughts of previous years has been built back up.

The three refugee camps of Koryolleh presently shelter, according to the UNHCR, 56,947 people. There have been no new arrivals since a year ago, and everyone here was brought by military vehicles from the transit camps built on the Ethiopian border.

/"The United Nations provides help for 50,000 refugees. The Somali Government takes care of the others,"/ we are told by one of the numerous bureaucrats responsible for the camps. In the orchards close by women and children hoe and weed, tear out the bad grasses. Farther off, women carrying water in earthen amphoras balanced elegantly on the top of the head walk and laugh back to their huts. Hoes carried on their shoulders, urchins are headed off to the fields to join their elders.

What is it then which differentiates Koryolleh from a traditional village? The arched habitations, made of plants, are identical to those in all the encampments of the region. The approaches to the lodgings are clean. The small gardens which surround them allow the cultivation of some vegetables intended to improve the rations of cereal and powdered milk distributed by the humanitarian organizations.

However, as distinct from the Somali encampments, Koryolleh has no livestock, not even those white sheep with black heads which have been a part of the Somali countryside landscape for centuries. Only some chickens and a few goats live beside the women and children.

With 1 hospitals, 6 dispensaries, 3 Somali doctors, an Italian health team, 30 religious (Koranic) schools, 66 teachers, 3,203 students in the primary grades, Koryolleh is the picture of a well administered camp. The fact that many of the refugees have been able to find an occupation adds to this impression of success. /"A model camp, for the benefit of foreign visitors,"/ certain expatriates in Mogadiscio had told us with sarcasm. More simply, a ray of hope for the refugees established elsewhere.

/"The French medical team which we just replaced left after 8 months of work in place without having received the materials it was supposed to get,"/ we are told by the female Sardinian doctor, a specialist in cardiological and pulmonary pathology, who heads the Italian medical team stationed at Jalalqsi.

In the province of Hiran, a little more than 2 hours' drive from the Somali capital, seven refugee camps are run by the UNHCR. According to the latest official statistics, these camps contain 164,578 people in absolute want. The Jalalqsi camps are situated 220 km from Belet-Uen, which Ethiopian aircraft recently subjected to multiple bombings. Traumatized by the aerial attacks, the refugees live in the spectre of seeing those jet engines which sow death and destruction reappear in the skies.

/"We chose this location because being far from the border it is less exposed to aerial attack,"/ the prefect of Jalalqsi explains in detail to us; he is accompanied by a small group of bureaucrats filling a double role, one of organization, the other of political training.

Under a tangle of thorns a group of women and very small children are sitting on the ground. The smile of the urchins contrasts with the air of the adults who plait the tree-branches to fabricate the traditional shelter, the "bokoul," composed of arched branches covered by leaves. /"They are new arrivals from Belet-Uen, they came by truck 3 days ago,"/ we are told.

If the problem of lodging is relatively quickly resolved, that of nourishment is more difficult. The rainy season has begun, and the poor quality of the roads rutted by deep rivulets hinders the advance of supplies. It has been happening more and more frequently that, temporarily cut off from the outside world, the Jalalqsi camps find themselves out of food stocks.

But the most serious problems relate to the lack of hygiene and the poor conditions of [public] health. The Italian medics, having obtained information useful to their work from their predecessors with the organization called "Medecins Sans Frontieres," say: /"Before anything else it is necessary to build latrines and establish distribution points for potable water..."/ A nurse from Lombardy, who several days before was still working in a hospital on the outskirts of Rome, tells us: /"You find all types of tuberculosis here. Many of the patients we visit have arrived at the final stage in the progress of this disease, for they are accustomed to living in

a state of extreme poverty and show exceptional resistance to pain. It is often too late for treatment to be successful..."/ Nevertheless, as another nurse says: /"How can you treat tuberculosis or any other analogous affliction among subjects whose permanent undernourishment has so profoundly upset their general equilibrium?"/

There remain the sucklings and the very young children. They are going to be vaccinated. That must await the arrival of a team of Swedish doctors bringing the necessary doses of vaccine. Before it is too late, the expatriates of Jalalqal hope. As for the refugees, they have no hope: there is nothing to wait for.

9516
CSO: 4400

REFUGEE ASSISTANCE DESPERATELY NEEDED TO AVERT DISASTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] IT WAS a hot mid-afternoon in Tog Wajale, one of Somalia's 23 refugee camps. Thirty-year-old Halimo Aden collapsed as she reached the outskirts of the camp. She was eight months pregnant and a five-day journey brought on premature labour.

The camp nurse was alerted and the suffering mother was taken to a hastily erected shelter. Thirty minutes later she delivered a frail and underweight son. Two days later Halimo died from a fatal haemorrhage. No drugs or medicines were available to relieve her last moments. Her orphan son is still alive.

This sad story highlights the realities of starvation, disease, suffering and death that are common today for thousands of refugees from the war in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia who have found shelter in 23 makeshift camps in three regions of Somalia.

The numbers of people in the camps have increased dramatically since the beginning of the year and by the end of May 700 000 will have been given refuge. At least 420 000 are children under the age of 14.

Somalia's President Siad Barre said recently: "We are very worried about the situation. International assistance is not at all sufficient." The continuing influx is more than 1 000 daily, a situation any country would find difficult to cope with.

After visiting 11 of the camps I can confirm the fear that unless a concerted and committed effort by the world community is given, a major loss of life and human suffering will occur.

There is not enough food, and water is unsafe to drink. Vulnerability to diseases such as dysentry, diarrhoea, whooping cough, measles and tuberculosis have resulted in an alarmingly high death rate.

In September 1979 the Somali Government issued an appeal for humanitarian assistance for the refugees. Classified as among the world's poorest countries, the rapid increases in Somalia's population put a severe strain on the Government's food and medical supplies, transport and administrative capacity.

The additional burden of drought that has affected more than two-thirds of the country has meant less food for the local population and a sharp drop in the number of livestock for export, the mainstay of Somalia's fragile economy.

The international plea for assistance put forward by the Somali Government was followed up by a United Nations inter-agency mission last December. The mission assessed the situation and called for U.S.$140 million worth of international aid to alleviate a rapidly worsening situation.

The mission also estimated a minimum of 100 000 tonnes of food would be needed for 1980. So far, just under 75 percent of that has been pledged, but much of it may arrive too late.

All the camps have experienced days when there was no food, and the memory of young children crying because there was nothing to eat is a hard one to erase.

UNICEF, together with the National Water Development Agency, has developed an ambitious plan to dig 500 wells in the camp. Once the project is implemented, the number of child deaths attributed to waterborne diseases should decline sharply.

Plans for the education and health aspects of the refugee relief effort are based very much on what UNICEF calls a "basic services approach". It simply means getting a relatively small input to go a long way; in this case through participation of the refugees.

Unfortunately, implementing programmes takes time; and in a situation where each passing day brings more and more children closer to death, tomorrow's programmes should have been implemented yesterday.

Such programmes also depend on the funds that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is able to raise. There is a sense of fear and frustration among Government officials that the slow response so far demonstrated by the world community for the refugees will result, as President Siad Barre put it, "in a catastrophe of unlimited dimension".

PRIME MINISTER BOTHA INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL POLICY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Jun 80 p 11

[Interview with Prime Minister P.W. Botha, by Alf Reis]

[Text] This past parliamentary meeting was a good one generally speaking and there was good progress made with the further development of the government's policy, according to what Prime Minister P.W. Botha told DIE BURGER yesterday afternoon in the course of an exclusive interview.

In a wide-ranging interview, the prime minister stated that it may be expected that the more success the government attains in its initiative of development and renewal the more leftist radicals will attempt to thwart him. These leftists must be combated in every possible field.

The interview went as follows:

[DIE BURGER] Are you satisfied with the course of the parliamentary meeting and what was the highest point for you?

[Prime Minister] In general it was a fruitful meeting. Attesting to this fact was the excellent, positive and balanced budget which the minister of finance was able to submit. This was a budget which provided a great deal of relief in taxation--for the less wealthy there are pension advantages and for those who draw salaries there are notable improvements. This was also a meeting characterized by the further growth of the government's policy through the various pieces of legislation and the first interim report of the Schlebusch Commission with which we can deal.

[DB] In the course of the meeting did you reach your goals as prime minister and as the head of the Nationalist Party?

[PM] The aims which I myself had as the prime minister were all attained. As the chief leader of the Nationalist Party, I was able to close the session with a stronger and more united party than last year. We even picked up more support with the courageous action on the part of Mr John Wiley and his supporters. On the other hand the official opposition left in confusion.

[DB] Are you satisfied that the meeting made sufficient progress on the road to reform, and what do you have to say with regard to the opposition's accusations that you are not up to expectations?

[PM] At the beginning of this year, I stated expressly that I would accept responsibility for the viewpoints which I have actually announced but not for the contented viewpoints which are being ascribed to me by the opposition. I also stated that I do not intend to deviate from Nationalist Party principles. In this sense, I am of the opinion that we have made good progress with the planned further development of our policy.

[DB] Do you find the so-called right wing of the Nationalist Party a handicap delaying necessary changes, especially against the background that many young people are becoming impatient with the Nationalist Party's ability to bring about changes?

[PM] I am not experiencing any stumbling blocks within the party standing in the way of the Nationalist Party itself. From time to time, there are exchanges of opinion and even differences of opinion within the Nationalist Party--to be sure as in any other large party--but the Nationalist Party is united in its program of principles and in the 12-point plan concerning which there is no lack of sincerity. Within this framework we are carrying on with renewal and we are working at this every day.

[DB] How do you now regard the situation of unity within the Nationalist Party against the background of the tensions which developed in March?

[PM] As the parliament adjourned there were very few tensions of which I was aware in the Nationalist Party.

[DB] Is provincialism giving you any serious problems?

[PM] I do not believe in provincialism. Provincial considerations are, after all, quite futile. I do not want to contest the fact that there will always be people who will be using provincialism for their own ends. However, provincialism does not have any decisive significance in our cabinet and in our deliberations.

[DB] Do you expect that the presidential council and the proposed black council will be appointed this year, and if so, will this happen simultaneously or will one be appointed after the other?

[PM] As I stated in my last speech in parliament, parliament will convene again this year for the purpose of appointing a vice president and possibly also consider legislation for a black council. The appointment of a black council depends on the consultations which we are now holding with the self-governing national states. We hope that both bodies will be appointed as closely to each other as possible. However the appointment of one of them is not necessarily a condition for appointing the other.

[DB] Can you provide a hint as to whether you are considering members of the cabinet and parliament for the presidential council?

[PM] I think there ought to be a certain percentage of politicians to serve in the presidential council. However, in accordance with the law they cannot go on serving in parliament or in the cabinet.

[DB] Have you noted any favorable reactions among coloreds, Indians and Chinese for positions in the presidential council?

Drastic Steps

[PM] I have no doubt that coloreds, Indians and South African Chinese will be available for positions in the presidential council. This will have to be a council with great prestige and must be made up by extremely talented people.

[DB] Has the boycott inclination on the part of the Progressive Federal Party influenced the willingness of people to serve in the presidential council?

[PM] I have presented my views in parliament with respect to the progressives' attitude. I hope they will not succeed in injecting their spirit of negativism and boycott among responsible South Africans. This would be a disservice to the country, to the coming discussions and deliberations.

[DB] Do you expect an increase of terrorism in Southwest Africa after the recent army success in Angola and what will South Africa's measures be if such terrorist bases are established in other neighboring countries such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe for action against South Africa?

[PM] As long as there are no appropriate international actions against terorist and communist subversion in southern Africa, we will be continuously dealing with the byproducts of communism and terror. From time to time we will be forced to take drastic steps and strike back wherever terrorist points of concentration may be. South Africa refrains from interfering in the affairs of its neighbors; however, if any of our neighbors engage in lending launching sites for attacks against our country, then we will take measures to counter such actions. There is no good for South Africa in the encouragement of terrorism and communism. The fruits of this can only be misery and violence.

[DB] In the past, you have stated that the struggle for South Africa's security is 20 percent military and 80 percent political. What progress have you made with the political struggle?

[PM] In the past, I said that the struggle against subversion, terrorism and unconventional warfare is 20 percent military and 80 percent political. The latter must go hand-in-hand with psychological warfare, propaganda,

economic measures and political action. The struggle which we must conduct is a total one. This is not just the responsibility of the government, but of all entities which advocate an orderly government system and economic progress. We are trying to follow a total national strategy and we have made progress in this.

[DB] What is your comment on the strike of the past 2 days?

[PM] I do not have any doubts that the majority of white, colored and black South Africans have rejected violence, strikes and stone throwing. This has now been demonstrated again with the failure of the attempts to hurt the country through comprehensive strikes and violence. This has not succeeded, but we have to expect that the more success we achieve with our initiative of development and renewal, the more leftist radicals will try to thwart us. Such leftist radicals are not only present among us, but also in many other Western countries. Therefore we will have to learn to fight them day after day in every possible field. The government cannot take all the measures alone. In my address on Republic Day, I called upon the silent majority to be more active in their daily actions in insuring justice and order for a peaceful coexistence.

[DB] What are your comments on the conjectures in the opposition press with respect to an early election?

[PM] I too am reading about early elections. This is interesting.

[DB] When will you be reconvening your cabinet?

[PM] This will depend on the rationalization of the civil service which should be completed by September and October.

7964
CSO: 4410

TINKHUNDLA GOVERNMENT SYSTEM EXPLAINED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE TINKHUNDLA system of government introduced in Swaziland less than two years ago may serve as a model of a true African democracy, says Mr. Mndeni Shalala, the Indvuna for the Tinkhundla.

He predicted during an interview with reporters that Africa may sooner or later decide to adopt this type of government, dependent of course, on its success in Swaziland.

The uniqueness of this system, he said, was that parliamentarians and regional councillors do not go about canvassing for high positions.

Instead, he said, they were nominated by the nation after due consideration had been given to their capabilities and abilities. These officials are not elected on any political party cards.

He argued that the multi-party system of government was foreign to Africa although it was proved successful in some western countries in Africa, he said, it had brought about untold misery and bitter division among the African people.

Mr. Shabalala, therefore, saw the Tinkhundla system as the only solution to some of Africa's political problems under the present circumstances.

Turning to the next phase of the Tinkhundla programme in Swaziland, he disclosed that the delay in the implementation of this phase was due to the delay in the appointment of Regional Administrators which he said was expected to be made by the King-in-Council any day now.

As soon as these officers, who will replace District Commissioners, are appointed, the regional councillors comprising all 80 members of the Electoral College will begin their duties in the country.

Mr. Shabalala, also disclosed that working in close co-operation with the central government, Tinkhundla will ensure that all Swazis awarded scholarships to further their studies abroad are properly registered and known so that when they return at the completion of their studies they will be fitted into jobs.

The Tinkhundla will in future have a part to play in the selection of candidates for scholarships. Mr. Shabalala said this would be done so that deserving children, irrespective of who their parents are, get the scholarships.

Tinkhundla, in collaboration with the central government, he said will also ensure that only needy children are granted government study bursaries.

He expressed the fear that if appropriate steps were not taken by the Tinkhundla to ensure that only the deserving children are awarded scholarships, more and more foreigners may cease the opportunity and rise up to high positions at the expense of Swazi children.

Mr. Shabalala stressed that the Tinkhundla system of administration was created by the King so that the unity of the Swazi nation could be maintained. It is for this reason that he said the role of Chiefs under the system was so vital as every Swazi was expected to be registered under a Chief.

Foreigners, he said, were not excluded from the new set up and he repeated that if Tinkhundla meetings were called everybody residing within the jurisdiction of an Inkhundla should attend irrespective of his race, colour or creed.

He expressed disappointment that some people in urban areas still preferred to stay away from such meetings.

Two Assistant Secretaries have already been appointed to the Tinkhundla headquarters and two more are in the process of appointment.

Mr. Shabalala said part of the Swazi National Offices at Lobamba may be used as temporary headquarters of Tinkhundla until its premises have been built.

CSO: 4420

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS PROPOSED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE MINISTER for Finance, Mr. J.L.F. Simelane yesterday tabled before the House of Assembly a mini budget of E6 million which will finance a number of capital projects.**

The E6 million was included in the 1980-81 estimates but excluded in the Appropriation Act. It had originally been proposed to finance the new runaway at Matsapha Airport. The project was later dropped.

About E360,000 is to provide allowances for the Regional Council members, while E216,000 is to cover the arrears as from October 1978 to March 1980 and E144,000 allowances for 1980-81.

The balance of E200,000 is an extra amount required for the operational expenses for the Public Service and Public Corporation Enquiry Commission for the period April 1, 1980 to September 30, 1980.

The sum of E176,000 is required to increase the subventions to the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital in Manzini and the Good-Shepherd in Siteki.

An additional amount of E580,000 is required for the urgent construction of Part II Science Laboratories at the University College of Swaziland at Kwaluseni.

The extra provision of E250,000 will enable work to commence on the construction of a theatre block at the Mbabane Government Hospital while E403,000 is required for the construction of a special medical care unit.

The Manzini Town Council needs about E405,000 to execute additional urgent works, while the additional sum of E30,000 is required for the purchase of Kelly's farm at Nkwalini and Mahwalala in Mbabane and E10,000 will go towards the fencing of the Manzini Library and the construction of an accounts office.

Mr. Simelane disclosed that the balance of E1,504,000 from the E6 million is being reserved for projects presently under consideration for which supplementary estimates will be brought before Parliament shortly.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EEC GRANT--Mr. M. B. McGeever, the Delegate of the Commission of the European Communities, has announced that Swaziland is to receive a further E4.89 million from the E.E.C. to offset the loss of earnings from iron ore exports during 1979. The transfer comes under the STABEX (Stabilisation of Export Earnings) provision of the Lome Convention which is designed to help shield ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries from the damaging effects of substantial falls in earnings from certain export products. The payment is the third made to Swaziland under the E.E.C.'s STABEX system. Earlier this year a transfer of E6.26 million was made for export losses incurred during 1978. A previous payment for 1977 losses brings total E.E.C. Stabex payment to the Kingdom to E14.81 million. All of the transfers are made to the government in the form of nonreimbursable grants. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO VISIT--After returning to the city of Dar es Salaam from a 10-day trip to Yugoslavia, the executive secretary general of the Revolutionary Party [CCM], Pius Msekwa, said yesterday that the CCM and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have agreed to strengthen their relationship. He stated that during his trip to Yugoslavia, he invited a delegation of the Yugoslav party to visit Tanzania and that the party delegation agreed to make its first official trip to Tanzania in September. [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 3 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 4407

GECAMINES OUTPUT FOR 1980 ESTIMATED

Lubumbashi MJUMBE in French 3-4 May 80

[Text] GECAMINES (The General Quarries and Mining Company) expects to produce this year 420,000 tons of copper and 15,000 tons of cobalt, the president and delegate general of this important national enterprise, citizen Umba Kyamitala, stated in an exclusive press interview.

This objective fits in with the concerns of GECAMINES which, as the giant of the national economy, intends to contribute in a substantial way to the Mobutu Plan.

In the same context citizen Umba let it be understood that his company intends to produce in 1980, through the CEPSE (Center for the Implementation of Social and Economic Programs), 10,500 tons of corn and to cultivate 150 hectares of soybeans. This production will be accomplished with the help of the Kapese-Kaniama lands, whose management will be undertaken by GECA-MINES in association with the executive council of the lands. This property will produce annually 10,000 tons of corn.

Production of Copper: 20,000 Tons Less Than in 1978

Regarding production in 1979, citizen Umba indicated that GECAMINES produced 369,796 tons of copper concentrates, 14,029 tons of cobalt concentrates, and 43,693 tons of zinc in ingots.

There were also produced 212 tons of cadmium in rods, 129 tons of zinc ore with a zinc content of 81.3 percent, while the refining of copper ore abroad made it possible to produce 91.684 kg of silver and 104 kg of gold.

The president and delegate general remarked that the production of copper in 1979 marked a reduction of more than 20,000 tons in comparison to that in 1978.

The two principal causes of this situation, he said, are, on the one hand, insufficient production by the installations of the west group (Kolwezi), and, on the other hand, an inadequate level of mining traffic between the west group and the factories of the central and southern groups.

The operation of the installations of the west group has been affected by the shortage of technicians, the result of the events of May, 1978.

In this connection, citizen Umba indicated that this lack of technicians, particularly felt in the course of the first 6 months, began to ease off during the last 6 months, following a campaign for the recruitment of engineers and of qualified technicians, both in the field of maintenance as well as in the field of mining.

He then made note of the inadequate level of mining traffic, which is the consequence of difficulties pertaining to the SNCZ (Zairian National Railroad Company) which, as in the previous year, was not able to carry out the requested program for the transport of ore concentrates to ensure the supply of the factories of the central and southern groups from the west group.

This situation, citizen Umba stated, led GECAMINES to provide the SNCZ with timely logistical help in different fields and to review also the organization of its services concerned with this problem. The president and delegate general recognized in his analysis that these different steps made it possible, as the months went by, to improve progressively the pace of production of copper. The latter was at the rate of 310,000 tons of copper per year during the first 6 months and 430,000 tons of copper per year during the last 6 months.

The continuation and the strengthening of these actions, together with closer collaboration with the national transport firms, make it possible to consider, on the basis of reasoned optimism, that the production of copper should reach the level of 420,000 tons in 1980. Citizen Umba added that this level, however, was far below the nominal productive capacity of its factories, which was 470,000 tons of copper per year. This production objective should be reached in 1982, upon completion of a program for the rehabilitation of our installations, which is now under way.

He added that the production of cobalt, although closely linked to that of copper, is almost 1,000 tons higher, compared to production in 1978. That results, he emphasized, from the pursuit of efforts already undertaken in the course of the previous year, with a view to mobilize as much as possible the recovery of this metal, having regard to the high price in the markets.

Regarding the production of zinc, citizen Umba let it be understood that it remained at the same level as in 1978. In addition to the metallurgical extraction of these metals, the principal form of its activities, GECAMINES produced, in 1979, 1,708 tons of various manufactured products based on copper and zinc.

Finally, GECAMINES produced, for its own needs, a significant tonnage of coal, metallurgical processing equipment, and construction materials. Thus it produced, in 1979, 99,220 tons of coal, 135,109 tons of acid, 115,342 tons of chalk, and 10,820 tons of metallurgical cement.

The Second Five-Year Program Will Begin in 1982

In response to another question on the outcome of the second five-year plan citizen Umba recognized that the completion of the five-year expansion plan, called P2, was to take place by the end of 1979 and to permit GECAMINES to increase its annual capacity for the production of copper to 570,000 tons and 22,000 tons of cobalt. The module of increased production from the two new open-strip mines at Dikuluwe and Mashamba; the entry into service of the concentrating mill at Dima, involving sections I and II at the Kamoto plant site and the entry into service at the Luilu plant site of the Flash-Smelting factory (for the treatment, by direct fusion, of sulphur concentrates, pulverized and dried in oxygen-enriched air); the factory for the electrical refining of copper ore produced by the Flash-Smelter; the cobalt factory; the sulphuric acid factory; and the entry into service at Kakontwe of a third rotary mill for the preparation of chalk and the section for the pulverization of coal, have been part of it.

Today, the president and delegate-general of GECAMINES remarked, this P2 objective has only been very partially achieved, by the construction of the sulphur concentrate facility at Luilu, the construction of the third rotary chalk mill at Kakontwe, the mill for the pulverization of coal at Kakontwe, the construction of Dima II, and the crusher in the future quarry in Mashamba.

In this connection citizen Umba stated that the P2 plan has been held back in order to carry out first the plan for rehabilitation of the principal tool of production, that is, to return production by GECAMINES to its nominal capacity of 470,000 tons of copper and 16,000 tons of cobalt. In effect, he added, the shortage of funds in the treasury of society did not permit the pursuit of both objectives: rehabilitation and expansion. The measures presently taken make it possible to hope that the P2 will be completed in 1982.

Program for the Promotion of the Interests of the Rural Masses

Responding to a question regarding the contribution of GECAMINES to the regional program of agricultural renewal, citizen Umba indicated that last February GECAMINES had decided to contribute, in the agricultural sector, to the program for the promotion of the interests of the rural masses. To do this, as a first stage, GECAMINES will provide, beginning in September, 1980, 21 tractors with all the necessary equipment, 21 agricultural inspectors, 21 driver-mechanics, and a technician to serve as supervisor.

In conclusion citizen Umba declared that in this crucial phase in the implementation of the Mobutu plan his company envisages maintaining production at its nominal level through the rehabilitation of the tools of production; achieving at any price the module for increased production and improving agricultural production by CEPSE; and aid to rural planters and active agricultural participation in the management of the Kasese-Kaniama lands.

GECAMINES Royalty Payments and Taxes on Its Business Activity

Royalty payments and taxes paid on business activity by GECAMINES reached extremely high levels in the course of 1979. From information obtained from a good source at GECAMINES it appears that in comparing volumes of production and export shipments of copper and cobalt the following table reflects the situation for the period 1977-1979:

	1977	1978	1979
1. Production			
1.1 Copper (metric tons)	450,900	391,300	369,800
1.2 Cobalt (metric tons)	10,208	13,095	14,029
2. Export Shipments			
2.1 Copper (metric tons)	434,746	392,098	365,655
2.2 Cobalt (metric tons)	9,832.6	13,014.4	13,303.1
3. Prices of Metals in Ingots			
3.1 Copper (Belgian francs per metric ton)	46,997	42,865	58,188
3.2 Cobalt (Belgian francs per metric ton)	445,667	790,528	1,589,114
4. Total Value in Belgian Francs			
4.1 Copper	21,371,697,762	11,807,280,770	21,276,733,140
4.2 Cobalt	4,382,065,344	10,288,247,603	21,140,142,453
4.3 Total	25,753,763,106	27,095,528,373	42,416,875,593
5. Rate of Exchange (Z 1.00 to 100 Belgian francs)	2.3896	2.6538	5.8815
6. Total Value in Zaire			
6.1 Copper	510,698,090	446,031,617	1,251,391,060
6.2 Cobalt	104,713,833	273,029,515	1,243,357,478
6.3 Total	615,411,923	719,061,132	2,494,748,538

	1977	1978	1979
7. Taxes in Z	222,532,221	299,521,243	912,800,000
7.1 Export Duties in Z	144,822,591	150,796,366	555,082,369
7.2 CCA [Congolese Sinking Fund] in Z	33,190,989	63,040,216	150,124,883
7.3 Total Customs and Excise Payments in Z	178,013,580	213,836,582	705,207,452
7.4 Other Payments in Z	44,518,641	85,684,661	207,592,548

(Totals before allowance for contingency and allowance for taxation)

The same source notes, on the basis of this table, that export duties and taxes on the export business figure have varied from 1978 to 1979 in the proportion of 1.0 to 3.3. This state of affairs is due to the following facts:

A) The rate of exchange of the Zaire in terms of Belgian francs has gone from Z 2.6538 to 100 Belgian francs to Z 5.8815 to 100 Belgian francs as a result of various readjustments, or an increase of about 122 percent.

B) The price of copper in terms of Belgian francs per ton has gone from 790,528 to 1,589,114, or an increase of 101 percent. It should be noted that in terms of overall returns for 1979 cobalt brought GECAMINES as much as copper. The expansion of receipts recorded by the customs and tax services is therefore not the result of a greater volume of export shipments.

9170
CSO: 4400

PARTY OFFICIALS THREATENED WITH WITCHCRAFT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

PARTY officials in Mongu have been threatened with witchcraft if they contest the forthcoming Party elections.

And Western Province member of the Central Committee Mr Felix Luputa yesterday warned that the Party would deal ruthlessly with anybody intimidating aspiring candidates.

Mr Luputa, who addressed a series of meetings in Nakanya, Nakato and other places in Mongu on the election, urged Party members to contest and called on the people to vote for candidates dedicated to the cause of the Party.

Most aspiring candidates for section elections in Chingola have successfully filed their nomination papers.

Chingola governor Mr Raphael Mwale said some candidates were unopposed.

Mr Mwale said more people would have filed but the Party had to reorganise the sections whose nomination papers were stolen from a Land-Rover last Tuesday night.

He said the thieves intended to steal the Land Rover but could not start it and abandoned it after they cut ignition wires. They fled taking away with them three envelopes with the papers.

In Kitwe, electoral officer Mr Edward Momba said he was still waiting for a report from the officers.

Village headmen in chiefs Monze and Ufwenuka have appealed to the Party and its Government to extend the nomination period for the elections.

They complained that most people had not lodged their nominations due to shortage of papers in the two areas.

Making the appeal through Monze regional youth and publicity secretary Mr Phillimon Kabwenda when he addressed them at Simwendangwe Primary School, the headmen suggested that the nomination period be extended to tomorrow.

The Party needs to increase its membership to make the section elections a success, an executive official of the Youth League, Mr Njekwa Anamela, said in Mufulira yesterday when he addressed Party leaders at Hindu Hall.

Mr Anamela, accompanied by another executive official from the Women's League, Mrs Betty Chilunga, is there to carry out card sales campaign for the two wings.

Party officials in Serenje have been commended by district governor Mr Ntana Chindefu for effectively mobilising the people during the section nominations.

Freedom House has, meanwhile, started to receive reports from various centres of the nominations for the section elections.

Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litana said in Lusaka yesterday that his office would next week release details of the nominations.— Zana

CSO: 4420

MINEWORKERS UNION ATTACKS RECRUITMENT OF ALIENS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia yesterday condemned the proposal by the mining industry to recruit African miners from neighbouring countries and warned of serious repercussions if the mines implemented the plans.

MUZ executive officials who met at Katilungu House in Kitwe said miners were watching the situation closely and rejected the move by the Copper Industry Service Bureau to draw new conditions of services for expatriates from neighbouring countries.

The union was not consulted at any time and it was difficult to screen the reasons behind the system, they said.

The MUZ was reacting to a report in this newspaper earlier that there was a secret CISB document outlining proposed conditions of service for alien contracts.

The MUZ reaction follows a day-long meeting on Thursday between its acting general secretary Mr Rapson Nsangwe and CISB officials.

The memorandum, dated June 6 and signed by the superintendent personnel research, Mr John Chadwick, says the employees were to be recruited from Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Angola and Zaire.

Consideration would be given to South Africans, Namibians, and those from South African bantustans.

The foreigners were expected to be suitably qualified to be employed at T4 or higher grades for specified positions for which suitable Zambians were not available.

Yesterday, union acting chairman Mr Timothy Walamba said the question of recruiting African miners was provocative to his members, particularly whe the Zambianisation committee had been set up to accelerate the training of local people to achieve the required goals.

Mr Walamba said there were two million unemployed Zambians among them Form Five school leavers and graduates who could be trained and engaged on the mines instead of recruiting from neighbouring countries.

CSO: 4420

RURAL HEALTH RADIO NETWORK PROPOSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA needs an effective radio network in rural district hospitals and clinics to carry out a systematic war against diseases in line with the envisaged primary health care programme.

Director of the Zambia Flying Doctor Service Dr Victor Chelemu said this in Ndola yesterday when he disclosed that an expansion programme by his organisation had been halted due to lack of funds.

He said the ZFDS, which was given about K1 million by the Government required about K3 million a year if it had to reach, cure and prevent the spread of diseases in rural areas.

But if it had the money it would establish an effective radio network between hospitals and clinics so that medical problems affecting patients could be minimised, he said.

The ZFDS, which has already submitted proposals for its expansion programme in rural areas, currently receives medical information through police messages which were at times distorted, Dr Chelemu said.

"Lack of adequate funds to permit us extend our services to needy areas has halted our expansion programme and one such programme is the need to have an effective radio network which is vital to our operations.

"We would like to see that each district hospital is provided with a radio so that hospitals can quickly communicate with each other and discuss problems affecting them instead of flying out only to find a different problem," he said.

Dr Chelemu said expansion was very vital with the envisaged primary health care programme and the provision of radio network would be beneficial to the people in the rural areas.

Dr Chelemu, who hoped that the Government would provide more funds, said initially it might be an expensive venture but it would be more beneficial considering the long term benefits in health care.

Dr Chelemu said ZFDS has deposited K300,000 to buy another plane when more funds were available by the end of the year.

CSO: 4420

MILLIONS OF KWACHA SMUGGLED OUT OF COUNTRY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Philip Chirwa]

[Text]

OVER K12 MILLION has been smuggled out of the country in the past two years through a well-organised racket, a Zambia Dail Mail investigation has revealed.

The racket involves numerous import licences illegaly issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

According to highly placed Government source, as a result of the shortage of foreign exchange at the moment, many businessmen are now resorting to illegal methods of getting import licences as a means of increasing their firms' profits.

Explained one Government source: "What happens is that most companies are not satisfied with their foreign exchange allocations at the moment. So what do they do? They bribe some Ministry of Commerce officials who then issue them with import licences through the backdoor."

The source said the importers involved in this racket were in two categories — those who wanted to increase their profits by importing more goods into the country and those who already had plenty of money did wanted to smuggle some of it out of the country.

They explained that companies which heavily dependent on imported raw materials fell in the firgt category. Profits made by these companies, they said, were directly related to the amount of goods they imported: the more goods they brought into the country, the more profits they made.

So where any of such companies was not satisfied with the amount of import licences allocated to it, it was forced to bribe some officials in the Ministry so that it was issued with more import licences to enable it to import more goods thereby increase its profits.

In the second category, the sources went on, fell on those companies which depended mostly on raw materials. These importers normally obtained more import licences than they were entitled to not because they wanted to increase their profits but because they found this to be the best way of smuggling money out of the country.

The culprits in the second category usually smuggled money out of the country by over-invoicing the value of goods they imported. In other words, according to the sources, the value of goods being shipped to Zambia was deliberately falsely declared as higher by [illegible] with the Zambian importer and the overseas supplier.

Under the arrangement, the surplus value was held by the overseas supplier to the credit of the Zambian importer.

The normal procedure of obtaining import licences is as follows: Every year the Bank of Zambia allocates a fixed amount of money (in millions) which is to be spent on imports during a particular year. The approval of import licences is the responsibility of a technical committee, chaired by the Minister of Commerce, which sits once a year.

Once the Bank of Zambia has decided on a figure to be spent on imports, this figure is passed on to the technical committee, which then decides on the amount of foreign exchange to be allocated to the various sectors of the country's economy, which include the mines, the manufacturing sector, agriculture, education and health.

After the technical committee has decided on the figure to be allocated to each one of the sectors of the country's economy, the figures are passed on to a technical sub-committee chaired by a permanent secretary which approves the individual import licence applications from importers in the various sectors.

The sources said—both cases, the amount of foreign exchange allocated to importers must be within the amount of foreign exchange authorised by the Bank of Zambia for a particular year.

"But this is not what has been happening," they said, "because the amount of import licences in circulation far exceeds the amount of foreign exchange authorised by the Bank of Zambia. The result is that we are importing more goods than we were supposed to in a year."

The sources then disclosed that in a bid to control this import licence racket, the Bank of Zambia employed the services of a Geneva-based company in 1978. This company was supposed to inspect goods to be imported into Zambia to ensure that the value of the goods was true.

However, this company could only inspect a particular consignment on instruction from the Bank of Zambia. If a consignment bore the Bank of Zambia stamp "Not for inspection", then, the company would let it through without being inspected. Only goods stamped "For inspection" by the bank could be inspected.

The sources said this system didn't help because many goods which were supposed to be inspected by the Geneva-based company because they had been over-invoiced were not inspected simply because they bore the stamps "Not for inspection."

It is reliably understood that the stamps "Not for inspection" comprised on some of the goods in question had been forged.

Among other means of illegally externalising funds is the sale of air tickets abroad, after these have been obtained in Zambia and with local currency.

It has been found that unscrupulous individuals wanting to send money abroad have bought up to 10 air tickets valid for travel from say London to Lusaka. The tickets are taken to London where they are sold to people wishing to travel to Lusaka. And since the would-be travellers pay for them in pounds sterling, the transaction is complete, in that K9,000 or so has been taken out of Zambia and can be spent or placed in a bank in Britain.

This is done as many times as the crooked buyers want.

Authorities have been unable so far to do much in smashing this racket because there is nothing illegal about a person living in Zambia purchasing an air ticket, ostensibly for use by his child or children studying abroad.

This method has been known to be used by some Zambian businessmen who import goods from abroad, for which no foreign exchange would normally be granted because they fall under the luxuries category.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE'S PRIME MINISTER URGED TO BE FIRM WITH DISSENTERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe must be firm. He must not be swayed by the rantings of some status-seeking heavy weights within or outside the Patriotic Front alliance.

The independence elections gave him a massive and unmistakable majority to govern the people of Zimbabwe for the next five years. He should carry out that mandate without fear or favour.

He has already gone out of his way in personally assuaging, at every given chance, the fears of the whites and in accommodating the aspirations of the other partner in the Patriotic Front.

Technically he has no reason and no obligation at all to do so given his election mandate. That he has done so shows the rare statesman that he is and his desire for national unity in Zimbabwe.

So he must nip in the bud the seething cauldron of racial, tribal and party animosities that are already showing signs of bursting into open conflict. The Salisbury scuffles yesterday are a dangerous pointer to that conflict.

In fact everyone in Zimbabwe, including Mr Joshua Nkomo, must concern himself with positive action for the future well-being of that new nation and not indulge in destructive self aggrandisement.

It is sickening, therefore, to hear Mr Nkomo complain, like a child would to its mother, that he was not carried on Mr Mugabe's back to the recent OAU summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

What right has he to demand such privileges? Hasn't he got enough work at his hands as home affairs minister to start worrying about whether or not he is included on foreign delegations?

Well, if he hasn't we might as well ask him to mop up the gun-toting remnants of his freedom fighters still in Zambia who are reportedly accused of dishing out AK rifles to bandits.

Those guns are wreaking havoc in Zambia because they are in wrong hands. Is it any wonder that the crime wave, far from diminishing, is on the increase? Is this not the destabilising factor Mr Mugabe warned against only last Saturday?

Mr Nkomo and his supporters need to make some sharp adjustment in their psychology.

fighting a war, and a civil war at that, is one task. Governing an entire nation is quite another.

Zimbabweans are not interested in the past. They have to forge a nation out of the disparate and hostile elements that now comprise Zimbabwe. There is an acute need, at the political level, to bury the hatchet.

It is Mr Mugabe, not Mr Nkomo, who is prime minister. Let him exercise his mandate for the next five years without hindrance but with concerned cooperation from all, including Mr Nkomo.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UNZA STUDENTS AT ZIT--The Ministry of Education has ruled that University of Zambia, Ndola road campus students will continue to live at the Zambia Institute of Technology (ZIT) in Kitwe until alternative accommodation is found. Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Lameck Goma said UNZA students in Kitwe cannot shift to Ndola yet because building of the hostels had not even started as far as he knew. Ever since the Ndola campus opened at ZIT, University and ZIT students have been at loggerheads and at times this has led to serious fighting. In May, Kitwe police and the paramilitary unit had to be called in to quell serious fighting among the students which led to several injuries among UNZA students and over 30 window panes broken. And late last month, soldiers stormed the Ndola campus and bundled up male students in troop carriers to answer charges of desertion. The soldiers sealed off the campus and barred everyone from either going in or out while the operation was on. Some visitors to the university were trapped in the campus. Meanwhile, Mpatamatu Primary School will on Friday receive desks worth over K2,000 donated by township parents. School headmaster, Mr Evans Kalulu said parents bought the desks because of shortage of furniture at the school.--Mail News Services. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jul 80 p 1]

ELECTRIC VEHICLES TESTED--Zambia might soon begin using electric-powered vehicles in an effort to reduce the ever-soaring oil bill, according to chairman of the Cabinet-appointed ad hoc committee on fuel conservation Dr Henry Matipa. He said the Government had already authorised two companies--Chloride Zambia and Truskimp Industries--to bring in several electric-powered vehicles for evaluation. The cars have a lifespan of 10 to 15 years. Dr Matipa, who is administrative secretary at Freedom House, said he was optimistic the cars could be used to reduce the oil bill so that valuable foreign exchange could be channelled to the recovery of the economy. The cars would mainly be used for commercial purposes. Last March, Chloride held a demonstration of the first electric vehicle it had brought in, in conjunction with Northland Engineering Company. Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo called for full exploitation of the country's hydro-electric power in order to reduce the fuel bill. Dr Matipa, who is member of the Central Committee, said his committee

supported Zambia Railways' plans to study the proposed electrification of the system as a way of beating the energy crisis. On the recommendations his committee had submitted to the Cabinet of fuel conservation measures, Dr Matipa said the Government would enforce them after scrutiny. He appealed to users of Government fuel to exercise extra care. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jun 80 p 1]

PLANS FOR SHIPPING LINE--Lusaka--Zambia would establish its own shipping line following the collapse of the East African Conference lines which were owned jointly by East and Central African Governments earlier this year, Zambia's Minister of Transport, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said in Lusaka yesterday. General Chinkuli said his government would soon announce measures aimed at increasing the cargo traffic through outlets in Southern Africa. This would mean increasing the volume of traffic through ports in South Africa and Mozambique.--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK STATEMENTS PUBLISHED

13 June Statement

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 27 Jun 80 p 591

[Text]

General Notice 550 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

In terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 13th June, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

27-6-80.

Schedule

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 13TH JUNE, 1980

Liabilities	$
Capital	2 000 000
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000
Currency in circulation	133 075 968
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	163 138 815
Other liabilities	102 960 016
	$407 174 799

Assets		$
Gold and foreign assets		192 466 735
Loans and advances		62 778 201
Internal investments—		31 122 108
Government	19 185 713	
Other	11 936 395	
Other assets		120 807 755
		$407 174 799

20 June Statement

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 4 Jul 80 p 615

[Text]

General Notice 572 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

In terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 20th June, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

4-7-80.

Schedule

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 20TH JUNE, 1980

Liabilities		$
Capital		2 000 000
General Reserve Fund		6 000 000
Currency in circulation		133 445 237
Deposits and other liabilities to the public		217 961 623
Other liabilities		102 277 828
		$461 684 688

Assets		$
Gold and foreign assets		196 456 575
Loans and advances		68 358 201
Internal investments—		82 320 891
Government	26 420 616	
Other	55 900 275	
Other assets		114 549 021
		$461 684 688

CSO: 4420

DISTURBING PORTENTS IN ZIMBABWE INCREASE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jun 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Unrest in Zimbabwe"]

[Text] There are ominous signs that the increasing predictions that under the Patriotic Front Zimbabwe is heading toward chaos can perhaps be substantiated. For those who had hoped that the end of the crippling bush war would have introduced a new era of peace and stability in the young country and southern Africa this is a dismal prospect.

Reports of unrest and increasing divisiveness among the ranks of the Patriotic Front have already been going around for some time. The internal unrest, caused by the inability of Patriotic Front leaders to control their undisciplined followers, has now assumed such proportions that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had to announce military action against uprisings.

This measure entails far-reaching implications for the stability of Zimbabwe. Not only can it bring to a head the discord between Mr Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, but it can also be the spark of a bloody civil war which can plunge the country into misery once more.

For the whites in Zimbabwe this is even a far less reassuring development. Many whites have already felt so insecure as a result of militant utterances by some members of Mr Mugabe's government, in addition to the antiwhite propaganda coming over the radio and television, that they have left the country in great numbers. The whites have so far taken a wait-and-see attitude, but if their greatest fears come true this could lead to a great exodus.

It is ironical for things to work out this way, because Mr Mugabe himself realizes that he needs the whites' expertize and strength for preventing the economy, and to be sure the entire government system, from going to pieces. These are indeed worrisome days for Zimbabwe and for Southern Africa.

7964
CSO: 4410

SURVEY OF TOP INDUSTRIES, COMPANIES PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Jul 80 pp 9, 11, 13-14, 16, 17, 20-21

[Selections from a special "Top Companies Survey"]

[Text]

[Article by Jack Verblow: "A Turbulent Year for Business"]

THE 1979-80 year was eventful and turbulent, both in the political and business sense. The war was concluded and a new government installed; the price of gold, sugar and copper reached record highs; emigration equalled previous peaks; the industrial and mining index slumped and then shot up again in a matter of hours; a company was publicly listed — the first after a break of five years; and investors were criticised in some circles for their oblivion to "reality", and praised in others for their continuing confidence.

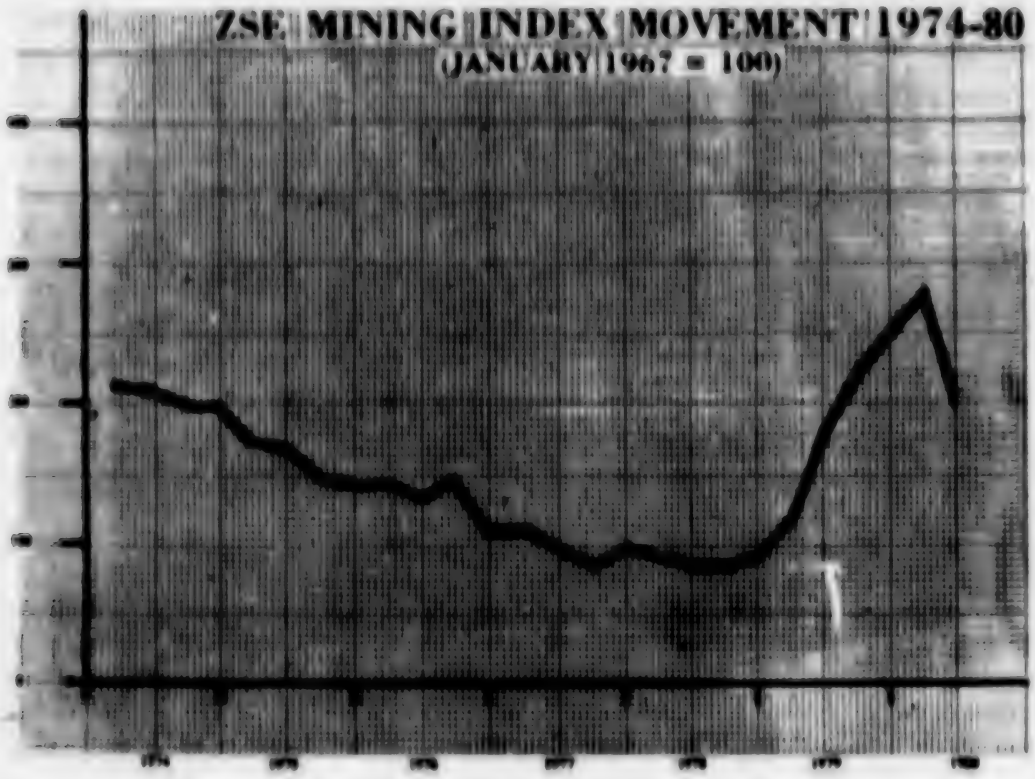
With this background most companies continued to improve profits and increase turnover.

The mining and industrial index, indicators of confidence and activity on the business front, crashed on March 5, following the results of the election, to 346, in the case of the industrial index and 237 with minings. Within 48 hours they had bounced back to yearly highs of 377 and 270 respectively.

The initial crash was ascribed to an over-reaction on the part of the public, but the indices' resurgence to previous levels was subsequently, also considered to be an over-reaction, but this time upwards.

The mining index, which reached a yearly low of 200 a few weeks ago, is subject to a number of influences, including local politics, mineral prices on world markets, and labour policies.

The sensitivity of the local mining industry to political movements in Zimbabwe is underlined by the visit of Harry Oppenheimer, head of Anglo-American, a few months ago. Large foreign mining groups in this country include Lonrho, Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Rio Tinto, Falcon Mines, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, Turner and Newall and Union Carbide, and they account for, along with other large foreign companies involved in the mining sector, approximately 77% of the total workforce involved in the industry. Regulations that might threaten to inhibit the ability to remit dividends out of the country would probably have a detrimental effect on the mining industry, but it is to the Prime Minister's credit that he bouyed up confidence in this respect since his election.



MINERALS

Apart from politics, mineral prices, which have gyrated severely over the last year, have had a serious impact on all mining companies. Gold counters, like Falcon and Coronation Syndicate obviously benefitted by the upsurge in the price of gold at the beginning of the year, and are unlikely to experience any hardship by its decline.

With the prediction of increased disorder in Europe in the 80's, as outlined in a recent British Government report, and increasing international tension, the flight into gold that prompted the last rise in its price may well happen again.

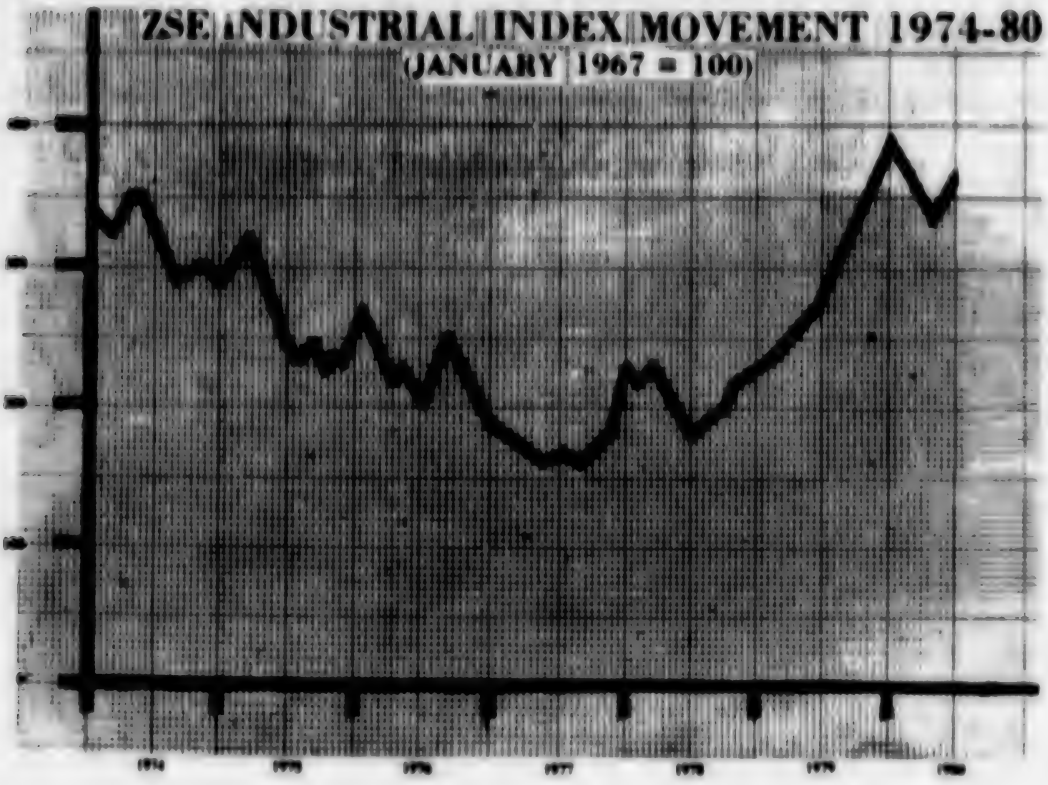
Copper mines, such as MTD Mangula could not have benefitted to a great extent by the short and rapid rise in the price of copper, brought on by speculation, and the world recession which has been promised since the beginning of the year is apparently now beginning to be felt.

First indications are that it is more serious than initially believed, and this will affect the price of all minerals.

However, Mr W.J. Wilson, predicted in his review in Mangula's 1979 report, that copper prices would be "relatively strong", in the first quarter of 1980, as the American Steel Workers Union wage contract becomes due for negotiation in the first half of 1980.

This prescience is made all the more vivid, (the prediction was made in October of last year) by the sharp rise in the price of copper, (to £918 at the time of writing) following the collapse of these union negotiations and resulting strikes.

The industrial index has not been as erratic as mining, but it is generally felt that either the prices throughout the year, as in previous years have been too high, or the yields too low to justify them. A number of industrial counters suffered particularly from the war. It is difficult to think of any that did not, but their ability to take advantage of a peaceful Zimbabwe and to be able to



credit investors with great dividends, will be affected by the new minimum wage laws. These, it has been suggested are still too low, and it has been intimidated that the minimums will have to be raised.

Personnel problems, which affected companies so much during the war because of incessant call-ups, are still serious because of emigration.

Availability of foreign currency allowances was a serious drag to most companies profits during the year and this it seems still remains a problem. It is doubtful whether there will be any major government change in the previous administration's policies in this regard and the volume of foreign aid will not affect the situation.

A new listing on the exchange — the first in five years since the Clotex issue — was Rhodall. This was greeted enthusiastically by most investors and the exchange itself. It also promises to be the harbinger of a number of other public listings before the end of the year.

WANKIE proved to be the most consistent company appearing in the top three of three of the tables shown, Total Assets, Market Capitalization and Tonnes Milled and 7th in the table showing the per cent change in the share value over the year.

Under market capitalization Wankie held the number two spot for the third year running, while Mangula (Copper) stayed at the head of the table for the third year in succession. While the value of their shares have only risen by 7.3% their market capitalization has gone up by 43.8%. With the spate of strikes in America following the annual renegotiation with minin unions, the price of copper, which has been depressed in recent months, will rise again shortly. During the year in which these figures were compiled the price of copper fluctuated from about £750.00 to £1 100.00, per tonne.

Rio Tinto moved into the third slot in the capitalization table, coming in from 3 place of last year, with an improved value of 72%. Their share price rose by a similar 68.6% over the year and this is in response to a sharp increase in the price of gold. The gold price has risen during the year from about $US300 to a record high of $US524 by the year end. The average price of gold for the year is reported as $US307,80 ($US193,38 in 1978) and this high price enabled Rio Tinto to reduce the grade of ore treated by their gold mines.

Coronation Syndicate confirmed the impact gold price have on gold mining counters and their market capitalization by showing an increase of 113%. The value of their shares over the year increased by 49.3% although they plummeted mid-February before showing a recovery a couple of weeks into June. Coros moves into 4 position from a 5 placing last year.

Of the Nickel mining counters, — Shangani, Empress and Bindura, — Bindura fared the best over the year. In terms of tonnes milled it moved into 2 position from a previous 6 with an increased millage of 24 000 tonnes to 2 000 000 tonnes. Strikes at the Canadian plants belonging to Inco helped improve the price of Nickel which moved up in the latter half of 1979 to the US$3.20 per pound range from a January figure of US$2.00 per pound. The Financial Mail reported in February of this year that in view of a surplus of chrome available for world-wide distribution Nickel is a more attractive export commodity than chrome. Empress and Shangani however both remained in their respective 7 and 8 position in the market capitalization table, positions they have held for the last two years. Both showed a decline in the value of their shares also, by 14.0% in the case of Shangani and by 22.8% in the case of Empress.

Wankie continued in the number 1 position in the Tonnes milled table with a milled tonnage of 3.17 million tonnes. This is 14 000 tonnes up on last year. Increased demands for thermal power and the prospective developments along the Zambezi will all help to raise the demand for Wankies coal. The value of its shares fell by 21.7% over the year.

TOTAL ASSETS

		$ million	Ranking 1978	Ranking 1979
1.	Bindura	78.6	–	–
2.	Wankie	52.7 •	–	–
3.	Mangula	39.7	–	–
4.	Shangani	39.6	–	–
5.	Coros	30.8	–	–
6.	Rio Tinto	28.6	–	–
7.	Empress	15.8	–	–
8.	Falcon	5.4	–	–

MARKET CAPITALISATION

		$ million	1978	1979
1.	Mangula	67.0	1	1
2.	Wankie	50.7	2	2
3.	Rio Tinto	46.3	4	4
4.	Coros	46.2	6	5
5.	Bindura	40.3	3	3
6.	Falcon	32.0	5	6
7.	Empress	20.3	7	7
8.	Shangani	10.9	8	8

TONNES MILLED

		Tonne Milled	1978	1979
1.	Wankie	3.17	3	1
2.	Bindura	2.0	1	6
3.	Mangula	1.8	2	3
4.	Empress	0.93	5	7
5.	Shangani	0.74	8	8
6.	Coros	0.48	7	2
7.	Falcon	0.24	6	5

% CHANGE ON WEEK IN CENTS OVER THE PERIOD 1 JUNE 1978 to 1 JUNE 1980

			1978	1979
1.	Falcon	74.4%	2	7
2.	Rio Tinto	68.6%	4	4
3.	Coros	49.3%	1	3
4.	Bindura	26.2%	6	2
5.	Mangula	7.3%	5	6
6.	Shangani	(14.0%)	8	5
7.	Wankie	(21.7%)	3	8
8.	Empress	(22.8%)	7	1

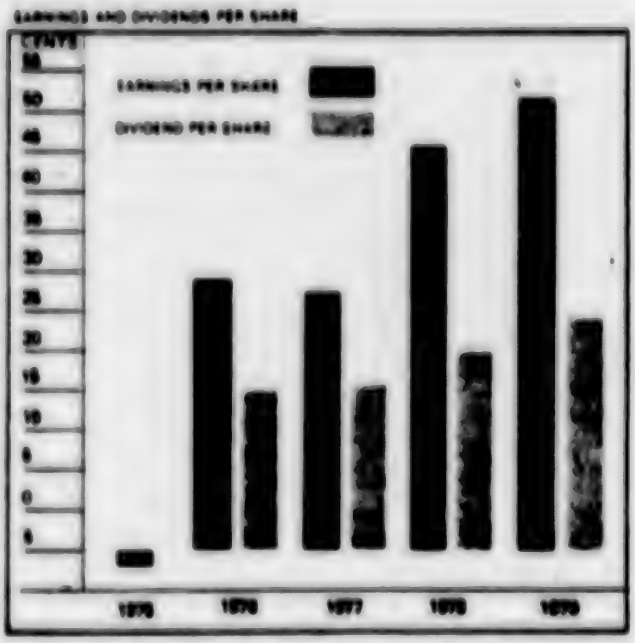
INCORPORATED in 1957, Tobacco Sales Limited has progressed from a "floor company" into a group of companies specialising in tobacco, printing, retail, storage and service companies. Its associated companies include agricultural chemicals — Agricura (Private) Limited, and insurance broking — Willis Faber Syfrets (Private) Limited.

In the twenty-second annual report, the five-year financial review shows that the group has recovered from a loss position of $148 000 in 1975 to producing profits of $1 605 000 in 1979.

For the forthcoming year, the chairman, Mr C.G. Tracey, forecast profits in the order of $2 150 000, resulting in earnings of 65 cents (1979 — 52 cents) and dividends of at least 28 cents (1979 — 24 cents) per share. In the recent "Rights Issue" circular to shareholders, the chairman increased this forecast to profits of $2 300 000 (earnings of 68 cents per share) for the financial year end 31.3.80. If achieved, this will be remarkable profit growth performance.

It is noteworthy that since the 1975 "loss year", Tobacco Sales Limited has been under the control of the executive director, Mr P.D. Dorward and with continued bankers confidence, recovery was fairly quickly achieved. Thereafter a policy of controlled diversification in keeping with the company's existing interests embarked upon.

Since 1975, Agricura (Private) Limited, an associated company, Vanguard Investments, Irwin



Press (Private) Limited, Typeset (Private) Limited, Edinburgh Press (Private) Limited, Print-Quick, Print-X-Press, Bak Storage, Wood Sales (Private) Limited, Albert Amato & Sons (Private) Limited, Farm Seeds (Private) Limited, Tobacco Sales Computer Services and the Msasa Estate have all become viable subsidiaries, contributing enormously to the group's profitability. Additionally, expansion and developments in the already acquired companies of Tobacco Warehouse & Export Company and Tobacco Sales Floor Limited have considerably strengthened the company's diversification policies.

The company has had three Rights Issues in order to finance these new developments and acquisitions and in addition, to enhance the group's profit performance. This is confirmed in the group's financial statistics and shows growth in both earnings and dividends on the increased capital.

Earnings and dividends per share have risen from 16 cents and 10 cents in 1974 to anticipated 68 cents and 28 cents per share respectively in 1980.

PERFORMANCE

Speaking to the executive director of Tobacco Sales Limited, Mr Peter Dorward, it can be seen why the group's performance has grown so significantly since joining the company in early 1975.

"Discipline and principles" are very important in our group," he says.

What are the group's aims and policies? Mr Dorward replied "to sustain a financially strong, operationally active and successful group of companies which satisfies at the same time the requirements of our shareholders, our employees, and those institutions which provide us with finance."

The company is naturally proud of its excellent past record and we asked about the future.

"With the third Rights Issue in progress at this time, the group is developing Albert Amato & Sons (Private) Limited with additional outlets; Agricura (Private) Limited with increased formulation plant capacity, a tobacco storage warehouse as well as a new A.B.S. bulk buying extension," said Mr Dorward. "After this, we will consolidate but will, of course, not pass up any investment opportunities as and when it appears."

Market Capitalisation

AGAIN Delta holds the number 1 position in the market capitalization table. As with net profit, this is for the third year running. The top five companies, Delta, National Foods, Rhobank, Hipaper and David Whitehead all remain in the same positions as last year and all show substantially increased values.

Following Delta's take-over of all the shares in RIH earlier this year their market capitalization has risen by 41.8%. Delta's shares stood at about 400 cents prior to the final details of the take-over being announced, and rose to 560 cents immediately after. They now stand at a current value of 530 cents.

The value of National Foods' market capitalization rose by 39% over the year although their shares have dipped slightly in the last few weeks to hold at the 147 cent mark.

Rhobank's market capitalization has increased by 38% and Hipaper by 45.6%.

Hippo Valley continue to show large advances and they improved their position from 15 on a market capitalization of $10 100 000 to 6 place on a market capitalization of $23 500 000. Hippo's shares have continued to move up by large amounts in recent months and the high sugar price, that reached record levels this year, have had a beneficial impact on the value of Hippo's shares and therefore the company's market capitalization.

All the companies in the market capitalization table are the same as last year except for Clotex which moves into the top thirty from 39 place last year and Mashonaland Holdings which came into 26 place from last year's 31.

Ranked by Market Capitalisation – industrials

	Market Capitalisation $ million	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
1. Delta	109,2	1	1
2. Natfoods	52,8	2	3
3. Rhobank	44,1	3	2
4. Hl Paper	39,9	4	33
5. D. Whitehead	27,8	5	6
6. Hippo	23,5	15	9
7. TA Hold	23,0	6	4
8. PGI	21,9	11	13
9. Rhocables	21,7	9	12
10. Afdis	20,4	8	8
11. RAL	18,3	7	5
12. BAT	16,2	10	7
13. Edgars	14,4	19	22
14. Rhocorp	13,6	18	23
15. TSL	13,4	14	17
16. Art	12,9	12	14
17. Portland Hold	12,8	–	–
18. Rothmans	11,5	13	10
19. Cairns	11,1	17	11
20. CAPS	9,1	20	21
21. P.P. Cement	8,3	–	–
22. SPC	8,0	22	27
23. Rho-Ab	7,4	24	24
24. Ressco	6,5	28	19
25. Rhoprint	5,8	23	18
26. Mash	5,7	31	44
27. IHL	5,6	–	–
28. Clotex	5,3	39	34
29. J&F	5,3	25	29
30. Rader	4,2	30	36

"Total Assets"--THE GAZETTE Selects the Top Companies

THE TOP FOUR companies in this year's "Total Assets" bracket remained the same except for the introduction of National Foods which moved into fourth place from last year's fifth placing.

The order of the top four has varied slightly with Hippo falling to the second spot after having held the number one position in the table for the last two years. It loses its lead to Delta whose total assets improved by 7,4% in the year, while the value of Hippo's assets fell by 2,2%. Delta held the number two spot for both the 1978 and 1979 years.

David Whitehead dropped out of the top four into fifth placing although the value of its total assets improved by 7,8%. Improved companies over the last year were P.P. Cement and Johnson and Fletcher. They improved by nine places and 18 places respectively and both now move into the top fifteen section. Johnson and Fletcher's total assets increased by 82%, the largest jump in the table, and P.P. Cement's by 72%.

New companies to have found placings in this year's top thirty are Edgars 24, Zimbus 27, Merlin 29 and Rho-Ab at 30.

Delta's position at the top of the table confirms the strength of the food and beverage industry in Zimbabwe and reflects the gain it has made from the purchase of RIH earlier in the year.

Hippo Valley, which fell from the number 1 slot, have included in the value of their current asssets growing crops and stores. The price of sugar, therefore, will seriously affect the value of these assets which means that as the price increases, as it is, Hippo may well regain its top slot. With sugar at a current price of around £330 per tonne ($496,00), it could be that their assets are already above the figure quoted in the table.

TA Holdings retain their third position with an increase in the value of their assets of 8,1%. Included in the company's total assets are stocks which are listed as raw materials and packing materials, work in progress on uncompleted product contracts, and goods for sale. Stocks have shown a substantial rise from last year of 42% and contribute 27% of the group's total assets compared to 20% last year.

National Foods which moved up from 5 into 4 places are engaged in large expansion programmes and are spending $8 000 000 on a plant to employ 200 people at Aspindale in Salisbury. This includes a malting plant and a maize mill. Significant expansion has already taken place within the company, so reports Anglo-NEWS, over the last five years at a cost of $10 000 000.

Ranked by Total Assets – Industrials

		Total Assets $ million	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
1.	Delta	71,1	2	2
2.	Hippo	66,9	1	1
3.	TA Hold	62,4	3	4
4.	Natfoods	37,6	5	3
5.	D. Whitehead	35,6	4	8
6.	*Hipsper	27,4	7	16
7.	PGI	22,6	12	11
8.	Art	22,4	9	9
9.	PP Cement	19,1	18	15
10.	Cairns	16,3	11	10
11.	J&F	13,1	29	29
12.	BAT	12,8	17	21
13.	More Wear	12,5	8	6
14.	Rothmans	12,4	16	19
15.	Tangenda	12,1	14	14
16.	Mashonaland Hold.	11,8	–	–
17.	Portland Hold	11,2	–	–
18.	CAPS	10,2	20	22
19.	Afdis	9,8	25	26
20.	Gulliver	9,7	22	25
21.	Clotex	9,5	21	23
22.	RAL	9,4	–	–
23.	Rhocables	8,3	28	28
24.	Edgars	7,7	32	32
25.	CIH	7,7	23	12
26.	Gatex	7,6	24	30
27.	Zimbus	7,1	36	35
28.	Border	7,0	–	–
29.	Merlin	6,5	33	33
30.	Rho-Ab	6,4	34	34

*for 15 months

% change of mid-share price over the period
1 June 1979 to 1 June 1980

Ranking 1980		% change	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
1.	Hippo	233,3%	41	55
2.	Clotex	143,2%	49	30
3.	Border	133,3%	–	–
4.	Wash	130,9%	2	57
5.	SPC	109,0%	14	28
6.	Clan	98,7%	45	7
7.	Cont	93,0%	46	49
8.	TGI	85,6%	26	45
9.	CIH	75,0%	58	44
10.	Edgars	70,8%	10	48
11.	Reecco	58,3%	53	26
12.	Tinto Ind.	57,1%	34	19
13.	Zimbun	53,8%	50	6
14.	Northchart	53,2%	40	10
15.	Natfood	43,5%	9	8
16.	Rhocables	39,5%	19	35
17.	Hpaper	39,1%	1	7
18.	Schweppes	38,9%	54	27
19.	D. Wlhead	38,4%	12	42
20.	Rho-Ab	37,8%	28	38
21.	Riotrust	37,5%	7	51
22.	Art	35,5%	29	33
23.	TSL	35,3%	18	39
24.	Rader	34,0%	31	3
25.	Afdis	33,3%	27	16
26.	Gulliver	32,1%	39	37
27.	Delta	31,8%	32	21
28.	CAPS	28,8%	18	56
29.	P & C	25,0%	55	12
30.	Rhotreads	23,4%	46	41
31.	TA Hold	23,2%	43	17
32.	P.P. Cement	17,4%	38	29
33.	Rhobank	17,2%	33	15
34.	BAT	16,3%	35	23
35.	Cairns	15,7%	44	9

TAIL-ENDERS

44.	J & F	(10,0%)	24	5
45.	Rhocorp	(11,8%)	8	11
46.	Tanganda	(16,4%)	46	13
47.	MoreWear	(20,0%)	13	46
48.	Tedco	(22,2%)	8	54
49.	Gatex	(26,0%)	52	38
50.	Rhoplow	(52,8%)	30	4

Delta Is Tops Again This Year

FOR the third year running Delta topped the list under the net profit category. The only change in the top four companies from last year is Rhobank who slipped to fifth place and TA Holdings now take their place in the top four. They move into second place. National Foods dropped to third place and David Whitehead to fourth.

Delta's net profit rose by 30% from last year and TA Holdings by 53,8%. Substantial improvements have been made by Mashonaland Holdings who moved up from 49th position last year to 21st place, and SPC now at 20 from last year's 25.

In the top ten bracket Hipaper have performed very well to move up from 16th position into 6th on an increased net profit from $680 000 to $2 700 000.

Rhoplow are another company to have shown significant improvements on last year and they improved their ranking in the table by 26 places moving up from 42nd position to 16th.

In the clothing and fabric fields, Clotex and Merlin both improved their net profit performance this year to achieve 17th and 24th position respectively. This is from 30th and 47th placings last year. The other two clothing companies, Edgars and David Whitehead remained fairly static with David Whitehead falling one place, and Edgars climbing two to 15.

Ranked by net profit — industrials

	Net Profit $ million	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
1. Delta	8,21	1	1
2. T.A. Hold	3,60	5	4
3. Nat Foods	3,34	2	2
4. D. Whitehead	3,30	3	5
5. Rhobank	3,10	4	3
6. *Hi Paper	1,70	16	30
7. Art	2,00	7	6
8. RAL	1,78	8	8
9. PGI	1,76	6	7
10. TSL	1,60	11	19
11. Rothmans	1,36	9	9
12. Afdis	1,40	10	10
13. BAT	1,15	13	12
14. J&F	0,92	31	29
15. Edgars	0,88	17	24
16. Rhoplow	0,85	42	39
17. Clctec	0,84	30	–
18. Cairns	0,81	15	15
19. CIH	0,80	5	–
20. SPC	0,80	45	33
21. Mash	0,70	49	27
22. CAPS	0,67	19	25
23. Portland Hold	0,66	18	17
24. Merlin	0,63	47	36
25. Ressco	0,62	29	20
26. Maceys	0,61	44	42
27. Rhoprint	0,58	25	22
28. Zimbus	0,57	26	31
29. Clan	0,55	24	28
30. Rhoab	0,55	20	27

*for 15 months

Delta Heads Turnover Table

Ranked by Turnover – Industrials

	Turnover $ million	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
1. Delta	75,9	1	1
2. Natfoods	74,3	2	2
3. TA Hold	46,9	3	–
4. D. Whitehead	28,1	4	3
5. CIH	21,3	5	–
6. Hipaper	18,6*	20	17
7. Afdis	16,5	6	4
8. Art	16,0	9	6
9. Gulliver	15,8	7	5
10. Rothmans	15,5	–	–
11. Mash	12,7	–	–
12. BAT	12,7	10	7
13. Cairns	11,3	11	–
14. CAPS	11,2	13	9
15. Edgars	11,1	14	12
16. Meceys	10,4	–	–
17. Clotex	10,2	19	–
18. Rhoprint	9,7	15	–
19. J & F	9,5	17	10
20. TSL	9,2	24	–
21. P.P. Cement	8,8	–	–
22. IHL	8,1	–	–
23. SPC	8,0	23	15
24. Zimbus	7,2	28	22
25. Rho-Ab	6,7	27	21
26. Radar	6,7	21	19
27. Rhotreads	6,7	26	13
28. More Wear	6,7	8	–
29. H & S	6,5	22	18
30. Tenganda	6,5	18	14

*for 15 months

With a turnover of $75 889 000 Delta heads the turnover table for the third year running. This is a 3,8% increase from last year's figure of $73 100 000. Its closest rival National Foods held its second placing, also for the third year running, on an improved turnover of 34%. TA Holdings stay at the third slot, which they held last year, and David Whitehead hold their fourth position which is also the same as last year. CIH, the large holding company, remain in fifth place.

Hiwaper have shown a dramatic rise from 20th to 6th position over the year on an increased turnover of 171%. However, owing to the merger of various of Nampak's subsidiaries, Amalgamated Packaging and Rhodesia Packing the turnover figure represents 15 months to the 30 year end as opposed to the normal 12 month period taken for other companies.

The table is much the same as last year but with a number of companies now included, Rothmans, Mashonaland Holdings, P.P. Cement and IHL, who had not disclosed their turnover figures in previous years.

The top four companies show the strength there is in the market for food, drink, clothing and smoking. TA Holdings in third position reflect the tobacco base of this country but as they become more diversified as tobacco's value as a commodity declines, it is likely that should they hold their ranking in the future, the company may no longer represent tobacco's importance in the country.

Delta's Philosophy

EFFICIENCY and a concern for people have been the cornerstones of Delta Corporation's business philosophy. And that philosophy has undoubtably contributed substantially to Delta's position as the top business concern in the country.

Because Delta's business interests are so close to the consumer, the group has what it calls a "stake holder" model to put its philosophy into practice. Every sector of the population, from the shareholder to the consumer and the Government are taken into account when major policy decisions are made.

Delta is very conscious of its position in Zimbabwe, and the contributions it makes to the economy, both directly and indirectly, amount to millions of dollars.

All of Delta's business interests — National Breweries, Chibuku Holdings, OK Bazaars, Springmaster, Zimbabwe Sun Hotels, and RIH — are very much in tune with consumer spending. On the whole, the group is very happy with its current progress and has forecasted earnings per share this year of at least 50 cents, compared to 42,5 cents last year.

RIH

RIH, the soft drink arm of the group which bottles Coca Cola, Fanta, Krest and Sparletta, has reported a marked improvement in sales, due mainly to an improved economic situation, and the reopening of the rural areas. During the war, about 1 600 rural outlets were closed, but with the return to peace they are now being reopened.

The return of the "real thing" to Coca Cola has also helped to boost sales.

RIH is confident that it will be able to meet the increased demand for its products.

The Zimbabwe Southern Sun hotel group has also reported a marked improvement, although to date, this has been limited to the city hotels. The improvement in the hotel trade has been linked to the recent election an the independence celebration, as well as to an increase in international business interest in Zimbabwe.

The group is confident that the improvement will filter down to the outlying hotels when the tourist situation improves. With this in mind, Zimbabwe Sun has already reopened the Wankie Safari Lodge.

SPRINGMASTER

Springmaster Corporation completed a large furniture factory in March. The new factory, which is located in Salisbury, has been opened to meet the strong demand for furniture, which is again linked to an overall improvement in the country.

On the retail side, OK Bazaars, which operates seven stores throughout the country, has reported an improvement in sales of more than 30% over last year.

A further encouraging sign on the retail side is that, during times of economic stress, food accounts for a large proportion of retail sales. Now, more profitable items, such as clothes and furniture, are taking a bigger share of total sales, a sure indication of an economic upsurge.

OK Bazaars have begun an expansion programme, and a store in Marimba, near Salisbury, will be opened in November, and one in Que Que in June 1981.

CHIBUKU

Chibuku Holdings is also reflecting the economic upsurge, and sales are improving, particularly in the rural areas. Chibuku has 19 breweries throughout the country which specialise in traditional beer. During the war, sales of the beer to rural areas dropped from 25% to 4% of total sales.

One of the most exciting developments involving Chibuku is the lease of the Rufaro Brewery, which is owned by the City of Salisbury, and Chibuku is sold through Municipal retail outlets which has increased the city's revenue from this source. A new brewery will also be put into production at the end of July.

NATBREW

The Seki Division of Chibuku Holdings manufactures a number of products including cereal, starch, and enzymes. Recently, a number of international companies have expressed interest in some of the Division's line of products.

National Breweries has also reported a good growth rate, which has been linked to the increase in consumer spending. But sales are now levelling off, and have been affected by the steep rise in the excise put on "clear" beer by the Government in April.

The brewery has not yet fully recovered, and it is still too early to predict future trends in beer sales.

Although the national economy is showing definite signs of improving, Delta has pinpointed certain problem areas which could affect the company's, and the country's, future growth.

A major source of concern for Delta is the continuing problems in the agricultural sector. Many of the corporation's holdings depend on the sector for raw materials.

The loss of skilled personnel is also a major concern. Although the group has not experienced the problem to any significant degree, a large loss over a short period of time could seriously affect its growth.

Inflation is another danger that is looming on the horizon. A rampant, inflation rate would play havoc with any significant economic recovery, by shrinking the buying power of wage earners.

CSO: 4420

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON POLITICAL CONFUSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jul 80 p 4

[By "The Observer": "The Zimbabwe Confusion"]

[Text]

THE thing about Enos Nkala, Mr Mugabe's Minister of Finance is that he shoots from the hip. This may be an advantage in a country whose politics are fast becoming polarised.

On the other hand Mr Nkomo might think that Mr Nkala's brand of straight talk may not be ideal for the kind of rapproachment the Patriotic Front needs with ZANU-PF.

The fact that Mr Nkala originally comes from Matebeleland has a lot to do with his present tough line with Mr Nkomo. It seems clear that Mr Nkala would like to prevent the creation of a "nation", with its headquarters in Bulawayo, while another nation exists with its capital in Salisbury.

Rightly or wrong, the Ndebeles, led by Mr Nkomo seem to believe that the results of the independence elections effectively excluded them from the active participation in the day-to-day running of the new African government.

Indeed, Mr Nkomo himself has been quite blunt in criticising Mr Mugabe's rebuff of his wing of the coalition government. "We were not consulted," he said over the Zimbabwe delegation to the OAU summit in Freetown.

"It's a slap in the face," he retorted, when Mr Mugabe accused some of his (Mr Nkomo's) former supporters of fomenting trouble in an area of the country.

Clearly, something will have to give. Mr Nkala, again believing straight talk breaks no friendships attacked the Soviet Union for continuing to back Mr Nkomo.

He refused to elaborate on the "statement" which he wants the Soviet Union to make before they can be allowed to establish a diplomatic mission in Salisbury.

The Soviets themselves have behaved rather strangely in the aftermath of Zimbabwe's independence. ZAPU is still being allowed to broadcast to Africa from Moscow.

Those who have listened to the broadcasts, both in Shona and Ndebele, don't remember any direct attacks on the Mugabe government.

But Mr Nkala must be thinking what a lot of other non-Patriotic Front Zimbabweans are thinking: what is the idea of continuing these broadcasts when the country is now independent?

ZANU used to broadcast from Maputo — now of course, they broadcast from Zimbabwe itself.

Are the Soviets encouraging Mr Nkomo to believe that at the next elections he will win hands down? He was quoted by the French news agency as saying something to that effect.

Mr Mugabe has been circumspect in his statements on the growing rift between himself and Mr Nkomo. He has certainly not directly accused Mr Nkomo of masterminding the unrest which his former guerrillas are said to be fomenting.

Now, Mr Nkala has talked openly of a one-party state in Zimbabwe. Would this involve the proscription of all other parties, including the Patriotic Front of Mr Nkomo?

The Ndebele power-struggle (if such really exists) is complicated by the appearance on the scene of Chief Kayisa Ndiweni who leads the United National Federal Party.

In advertisements placed in the Bulawayo CHRONICLE, he has appealed to Mr Mugabe's government to think seriously of setting up a federal system of government for Zimbabwe.

In other words, he wants Matabeleland, Mashonaland, the Midlands and Manicaland to form a "federated" state, each with its own government, but with foreign and defence matters being handled by the central government.

Mr Nkala has not been heard to comment on the proposal, but that is perhaps because his views would be unprintable. Mr Mugabe doesn't appear to be the kind of person who would countenance such a situation either.

So what is Chief Ndiweni up to? Does he see himself as a rival of Mr Nkomo for the leadership of the Ndebele? After all, he is Ndebele, while Mr Nkomo is Kalanga.

How the whole imbroglio will be solved will depend largely on Mr Nkomo. He was magnanimous after Mr Mugabe's sweeping victory in the elections. He certainly did join in with those others who claimed ZANU-PF had won because they had used more intimidation than the other parties.

What must Mr Nkomo do to heal the rift? An all-out political and military confrontation would probably destroy Zimbabwe for good.

The South Africans would probably join what they considered to be the "moderate" side. Eventually, if their side won, Zimbabwe would become another Malawi.

Or even worse, a bantustan. Mr Nkomo can't relish that prospect, not after what he has put into the struggle.

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